



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1965.



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STAFF

COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health
School Medical Officer
Director of Welfare Services
 Ian C. Monro, M.D., D.P.H.

Depute County Medical Officer of Health
Depute School Medical Officer
Depute Director of Welfare Services
 Daniel Macleod, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers

Roy R. Houston, M.D., D.P.H.
 Alice M. Insh, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Mendel Silver, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.)
 L.R.F.P.S., (Glas.), D.P.H. D.I.H.

Assistant Senior Medical Officers

George Cassie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 (1) Janet B. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Anne D. Lindsay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.
 (2) Ruby McMillan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers

- (3) Thomas Bowden, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(Ed.), L.R.F.P.S.(Glas.)
- (4) Colin M. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.
 Janet M. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B.
 Marjory M. Buchanan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- (5) Irene R. Clarke, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
 (6) Jean L. Cooper, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
 Margaret L. Coulson, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.
- (7) Janet B. Cunningham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 David Y. McD. Hart, M.B., Ch.B.
- (8) Thomas P. Howat, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 (9) Dorothy W. Hunter, M.B., Ch.B.
 Henry MacAnespie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- (10) Helen H. Reid, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 John M. Terris, M.B., Ch.B.
 Lilias A. Traill, M.B., Ch.B.
- (11) Anne M. Watt, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

Public Analyst and Chemist

Andrew Wilson, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Sanitary Inspector

James R. McGhie, M.Inst.P.C.

General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses

- (12) George Milne
- (13) John Glassford

Administrative Officer

John Porter, D.P.A.

County Nursing Officer

(14) Miriam D. Wardle, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Superintendent of Health Visitors

Agnes M. Beaton, R.G.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

**Acting Supervisor of Midwives
Superintendent of Home Nursing Service**

Jane Ferrier, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Supervisor of Home Helps

Margaret Hamilton

Assistant Director of Welfare Services

(15) William Kidd

Social Worker

Roger H.D. Perkins

Medical Staff are on combined Public Health and School Health Duties.

(1) Retired	15/2/65	(8) Resigned	9/5/65
(2) Appointed	7/7/65	(9) Appointed	1/10/65
(3) Appointed	26/4/65	(10) Appointed	1/2/65
(4) Appointed	9/8/65	(11) Appointed	25/1/65
Resigned	10/12/65		
(5) Resigned	25/6/65	(12) Died	31/1/65
(6) Appointed	8/9/65	(13) Appointed	20/4/65
(7) Re-appointed	1/11/65	(14) Appointed	1/3/65
(15) Retired 21/11/65.			

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
AND
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health, sanitary conditions, and welfare services in Lanarkshire for 1965.

For the past few years it has been my practice to discuss briefly the main epidemiological experiences in the previous year, and to offer an explanation of their significance. Thereafter I have devoted steadily more of the introduction to the needs, problems, organisation and objectives of a large health and welfare department. This seems to be a reasonable method and is followed again.

Births in the area of the Local Health Authority fell slightly from the figure for the previous year, but continue to reflect the fairly high rates that have prevailed in this decade. The actual rate exceeded 20 per thousand population, as it has done, for the last ten years.

Deaths were above the relatively low figure for the previous year, but remain close to the average for the last five years. Deaths of children under one year numbered 200. This is not the lowest number recorded in any one year, but, being associated in 1965 with a higher number of births than in the earlier years, results in the lowest infant mortality rate yet recorded, namely 27 per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths numbered 140, which is lower than the number for the previous year, but above that for the year before. This figure continues to reflect the average of the last five years, as does the stillbirth rate of 19 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths from tuberculosis, bronchitis and pneumonia rose from the previous year's figure, though there was actually one death less from tuberculosis. The rise in deaths from respiratory cancers was fully maintained, there being 170 from this cause. This matter is given prominence because it represents a public health problem of steadily increasing magnitude. Surveys in all parts of the world indicate a substantial relationship with cigarette smoking, and, also, that other factors, perhaps in the manufacture or use of the tobacco, or perhaps in the personality of the smoker play their part.

The foregoing bare statistics represent the success or otherwise of the community of the County of Lanark in its quest of a civilised way of life. The remainder of the Report deals with the steps of that quest. Here it is proposed to try and highlight certain aspects of the quest. The means employed in this quest are the doctors, nurses and other professional staffs of the Department. In the last Report, much was written about the scope and education of the medical staff of the Department. This year it will perhaps be appropriate to consider the

nursing staff of the Department, and in some detail its future relationship with the general medical practitioners, in the light of the impending health centre programme.

Community nursing services of the County Council appear to date back to 1908, when a health visitor was appointed. Reference to the Annual Report for 1908 shows that the Public Health Committee for the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire delayed appointing a health visitor. The Lower Ward made such an appointment, and Nurse Winchester commenced duty on 1st March, 1908.

Two years later, to the day, the first two school nurses took up duty. Their names are given in the Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children for 1909-1910, as Katherine Boyd and Mary C. Cram. In the letterpress it is indicated that Nurse Boyd was allotted to work in the Upper Ward, while Nurse Cram was to work in the Lower Ward, "While the work in the Middle Ward had been shared..... as seemed most convenient".

The health visitor, and school nurse sections are the oldest parts of the County Council's Nursing Services in terms of their date of establishment. In terms of date of foundation, the district nursing services are older. Two nurses were employed by a nursing association in Blantyre in 1894, and were provided with a furnished flat. No record of their names has been found. Other areas followed, Carlisle in 1895, Lanark, Newmains, Tollcross and Uddingston in 1897, and Cambuslang and Forth in 1899 being the nineteenth century pioneers. Dalserf appointed Miss Pirie in 1904, and she remained there until 1932. The Misses Douglas and Harvey were appointed in Blantyre in 1907, and continued until 1933. These are the earliest recorded names.

In the Upper Ward of the County, arrangements were made for district nurses to operate the Maternity Services Scheme, over the whole area in 1939, and this part of the County was, geographically speaking, covered by district nurses. Some parts of the remainder of the County were not covered until 1948. At the commencement of the National Health Service, the district associations were left in being, and the expenses of the nurse, her car and equipment, were met by the Council. Over the years, many of the associations found it impossible to carry on, and their responsibilities were discharged by the County Nursing Association. Finally, negotiations started in 1958 led to the incorporation of the district nursing services as part of the County Nursing Services in 1962.

Domiciliary midwifery, carried out by trained staff, dates from the Midwives Act of 1915, which set up the Central Midwives Board, and Register. At that time many practising but untrained midwives were admitted to the Register, and allowed to continue to work under supervision. Thereafter, only trained midwives were registerable. The Maternity Services Act of 1937, required the Council to provide and pay for a midwife and doctor. The former had to attend the birth while the latter was permitted to delegate the case to her if he considered it suitable.

Prior, to 16th May, 1939, the midwives were private practitioners receiving fees. After that date a number of midwives became full-time employees by the County Council. Some continued as part-time practitioners and received fees from the Council for the cases they conducted. The first Supervisor of Midwives, Miss M.A. Wood, took up duty on 1st May, 1939.

Also under this Act, there were arrangements for ensuring that untrained midwives ceased to practice, and to compensate them. The Annual Report for 1939 states that 8 retired voluntarily, and received over £1,000 compensation, while 41 were directed to surrender their certificates in terms of Section 4(2) of the Act, and received over £8,000 in compensation. While, therefore, the profession of midwifery is as old as the civilisation of mankind, its organisation as a public service in Lanarkshire has lasted less than thirty years, making it the most recently embodied component of the County Nursing Service.

From these small beginnings the County Nursing Service, of some two hundred trained nurses, stems. This explains a number of anomalies. The district nurses, employed privately, were supplied with furnished houses, cars, and uniform allowances. The midwives were allotted unfurnished Council houses when these became available. They were provided with uniform, but not with cars. To some extent the latter must be attributed to wartime conditions when cars were unobtainable, and petrol rationed. The need to mobilise a midwife was slow of realisation, and the transport of herself and equipment to and from confinements by taxi was not adequate. The health visitor fared worse. She was provided with uniform, tardily with the means to motor transport, and she still fails to qualify for housing by the County Council unless in extremely unusual circumstances. Each of the foregoing services was organised on the basis of one nurse one district. As a rule the districts of the nurse, midwife and health visitor did not coincide, which hindered mutual support.

The survey of the Department carried out by the Organisation and Methods Consultants in 1958 laid the foundations of the present County Nursing Service. They recommended that the Council should assume direct responsibility as employers of district nurses; that they should appoint a County Nursing Officer in charge of all Nursing services; and that the Service be organised in areas. The first of these recommendations was completed in 1962, when, as already noted, the district nurses became members of the staff of the Health and Welfare Department. The second came to fruition, appropriately enough on 1st March, 1965, when Miss M.D. Wardle took up duty as the County's first County Nursing Officer. The third took shape in October, 1965, when four Area Nursing Officers took post, each being responsible for the day to day arrangements for all nursing activities in her Area.

For many years prior to 1965 difficulties were encountered in recruiting nurses. The offer of furnished accommodation to district nurses went some but not the whole way towards adequate recruitment. This factor did not apply in respect of midwives and health visitors, and

only the decline in births at home saved the midwifery service from total collapse. The health visitor service was rather better placed, in that health visiting is mainly, though not always, an occupation involving definite hours of work. There has seldom been a great shortage on the permitted establishment, but, the establishment has been insufficient to cover the work, leading to selective health visiting. Thought was therefore given to the possibility of recruiting nurses resident in the County, mainly married women with some domestic commitments. There are many of these ladies in the community, but that they could not be trained because they could not leave their homes. Permission was therefore sought, and granted, to train district nurses for examination by the Queen's Institute. Health visitor training was also considered, and a tentative approach was made to the Health Visitor Training Council. This body made it clear that a health and welfare department would not be considered capable of running a training course, unless it was supported by some form of attachment to a teaching establishment. A further tentative and unofficial approach was therefore made to the newly appointed Principal Designate of the Hamilton Teacher Training College. This College, is still to open, and the Principal Designate was in no position to enter into commitments. Nonetheless he was interested, and possibilities in this direction must be pursued when the college does open in the near future.

On the subject of nurse training, it is necessary to mention the courses conducted for student nurses at hospitals in Lanarkshire. Two were conducted in 1965, very much as experiments. They were made exercises involving the whole Department, with the outside help, notably, of the Children's Department. Those who took part in the courses, students and staff alike, enjoyed them.

The origins of the County Nursing Service in the nursing services in the County have been described and its proper relationship with the other health services must be considered. The simplest way to approach the problem is to see what all are trying to do. Collectively, all involved seek to promote health, prevent illness, heal the sick, and support the handicapped. Health is a term hard of definition, and it is perhaps better to describe its salient features in the community. It may be physical, mental, social, occupational or moral, consequently its loss may manifest itself in any of these parts of the field. It is important to realise that the field is one, and that it is unusual to find loss of health in only one part. Physical and mental conditions are closely interwoven. Mental conditions frequently present themselves as occupational, social or moral problems. If the deviation from health calls for special action, the sick person goes to hospital, where treatment may be given which cannot be carried out in the community. Or admission may be for the protection of the public - the concept behind the isolation hospital; or for the protection of the patient - the concept behind the term "asylum" as formerly used. It is interesting to note that prisons bear a similar relationship for the person suffering from loss of moral health. The criminal is admitted to prison for the application of special measures to restore health, to protect the public, and to protect himself.

In the community there are general medical and dental practitioners dealing with conditions presenting mainly as loss of physical or mental health; public health doctors dealing with occupational matters for mother and children (the maternity and child welfare and School Health Services are regarded as "occupational"); social workers dealing with problems of social health; and the police and probation services dealing with moral ill health. This is admittedly an over simplification. The only hard and fast division which should be made is between the police and probation services on the one hand and the others. It is not appropriate to organise them as part of a health centre team, though that team undoubtedly provides the preventive medicine for loss of moral health. Put rather differently, an efficient and co-ordinated socio-medical service dealing with physical, mental, social and occupational ill health, operating from a health centre, should keep departures from moral health in check. Doctors, dentists, nurses and social workers of all kinds are clearly essential to a health centre, and there should be proper linkage with the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and the National Assistance Board.

The nursing component of the health centre consists of district nurses, midwives, health visitors and a group whose functions may be more easily indicated by calling them "clinic nurses", a group already employed by the Council. The district nurse and the midwife are obviously allies of the general practitioner. The health visitor bears a similar relationship to the medical officer of health. The clinic nurse is an ally of each. This pinpoints the gap between the general practitioner and the medical officer of health. The general practitioner is concerned with the care of the sick, while the medical officer of health is concerned with the pattern of health and sickness, in the community, and the means to improve the situation. The general practitioner is called when he is wanted but not always needed, while the medical officer of health, when he calls, is usually needed, but not wanted. The stepping stone between the two is the district nurse health visitor. She will teach the general practitioner much about preventive and social medicine, and the medical officer of health much about the needs of the sick in the community.

Three principles stand out in considering future organisation. Firstly, the concept of one nurse one district is no longer valid. The individual nurse, no matter what her particular skills may be, is a member of a team, and probably of a group within a team, giving support to and receiving it from other nurses in the group or team. Secondly, the nursing groups must support and be supported by the medical and dental practitioners, whether these be engaged in general practice or employed by the local health authority. Thirdly, it is essential to ensure that highly trained and skilled nurses are not used on duties which could be discharged by less skilled members of the staff.

The training of the nurse of today is to a much higher standard than it used to be. The three groups principally employed by the Council - district nurse, midwives and health visitors - are all basically trained

as general nurses, but they also have received substantial post-certificate training. This higher standard has, contributed to the scarcity of the trained nurse, and necessitated the introduction of the State Enrolled Nurse, whose function is to secure the comfort of the patient in bed, and the simpler nursing procedures to secure it. In the very near future, the Council will have to recruit a number of state enrolled nurses, and train them in home nursing. In the hospital service, state enrolled nurses have not sufficed to fill the gap completely, and nursing orderlies are employed to fill it. These have no training recognised for entry to the Register or Roll of Nurses, but are taught to carry out many nursing duties under supervision. There are two fields in which such orderlies might be employed by the Council. Firstly, many old people, who receive domestic help services, need simple nursing help, which they cannot at present receive from the domestic help. There is a case for employing a domestic help who is also a nursing orderly. This in its turn would entail training arrangements being made by the Council. Secondly, some of the work now done by the school nurses does not really call for the employment of a trained nurse. This applies to the medical inspection sessions where the need is for one who combines secretarial and orderly skills. This might be employment for girls who have left a Junior Secondary School, and are putting in time until they can enter a nurse training school.

The organisation of nursing services must be both executive and administrative. From the executive angle, the nurse must be free to support the doctor, or to use her own professional skill independently, as the midwife and health visitor do. From the administrative angle, she must be responsible to the County Nursing Officer for standards of work, and to the County Medical Officer for securing and accounting for necessary resources.

Ultimately, a group of nurses, of differing skills and seniority, under a senior nurse, will carry out all the nursing duties, internal and external, of a health centre. Their number will depend on the size and other staffing of the centre, but the staff structure will be similar to that of a hospital, and their relations with other staffs similarly determined. An arrangement on the lines described would lead to the best possible integration of health services operating from a health centre. Other services, particularly those provided by social welfare officers or domestic help staffs should be organised and integrated along similar lines. An extension of this kind of arrangement should lead to participation in the maternal and child welfare, and school health services by the general practitioners working in the centre. This would avoid duplication, some of which, unnecessarily, exists at the moment.

As a final paragraph it falls to my lot to take note of two especial staff changes. As already mentioned Miss M.D. Wardle took up duty as County Nursing Officer during the year. We extend a hearty welcome

to her. Secondly, Mr. William Kidd retired, Mr. Kidd was for some years Director of Welfare Services, and in charge of the Department. From the amalgamation into the Health and Welfare Department, Mr. Kidd has been a valued and loyal colleague, to whom we all extend our good wishes in his retirement.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

I.C. MONRO,

County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH & WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965.

Population

	<u>1965 (Estimate)</u>	<u>1961 (Census)</u>
Burgh of Biggar	1,847	1,403
Burgh of Bishopbriggs	16,678	-
Burgh of East Kilbride	44,152	-
Burgh of Lanark	8,309	8,436
Landward part of County	285,938	334,205
Total	356,924	344,044

The mid-year estimates of population, made by the Registrar General, for the Landward and Small-Burghal parts of the County are here shown for the last ten years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1956	319,785	1961	343,423
1957	322,777	1962	347,448
1958	325,421	1963	350,171
1959	329,049	1964	352,148
1960	334,091	1965	356,924

Births and Deaths

Births, deaths and the respective rates were as follows during the period 1946 to 1965.

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>		<u>Infants Under 1 year</u>	
				<u>Crude</u>	<u>Corrected</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1946-50	6,500	20.6	3,584	11.4	-	315	48
1951-55	6,055	19.2	3,499	11.1	-	209	34
1956-60	6,659	20.4	3,612	11.3	-	208	31
1961	7,048	20.5	3,993	11.6	13.1	226	32
1962	7,424	21.4	3,797	10.9	12.3	222	30
1963	7,344	21.0	3,983	11.4	12.9	226	31
1964	7,443	21.1	3,668	10.4	11.7	206	28
1965	7,309	20.5	3,816	10.7	12.1	200	27

Live Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in Area	7,861	-
Corrected for transfer	7,309	20.5 per 1,000 population
Legitimate	7,071	96.7% of live births
Illegitimate	238	3.3% of live births

Still-Births

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in Area	193	-
Corrected for transfer	140	19 per 1,000 total births

The trend of still-births over the last decade is here shown:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Still-births</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1956	163	25	1961	133	19
1957	182	27	1962	146	19
1958	151	22	1963	132	18
1959	133	20	1964	156	21
1960	166	23	1965	140	19

Perinatal Mortality

This index is the expression, as a rate per 1,000 total births, of the sum of the still-births and the deaths in the first week of life. The data from which the calculation may be made is given, and the national rate for comparison. The national rate for England and Wales has been consistently lower for many years.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Average
Live Births	6,744	6,646	6,967	7,048	7,424	7,344	7,443	7,309	7,115
Still-births	151	133	166	133	146	132	156	140	145
Total Births	6,895	6,779	7,133	7,181	7,570	7,476	7,599	7,449	7,260
Deaths in 1st week	110	140	109	134	114	128	122	116	122
Perinatal Mortality Rate	37.9	35.7	38.6	37.2	34.4	34.8	35.75	34.4	37.3
Do. for Scotland	38.6	38.4	37.2	36.0	34.8	-	-	-	34.9

Marriages

The marriages registered in the landward part of the County totalled 2,298, which gives a rate of 6.4 per 1,000 population. This continues the slight decline in the rate noted for a few years past.

Deaths

Registered in area	4,118
Corrected for transfer	3,816

The crude death rate was 10.7 per 1,000, and, after adjustment for age and sex distribution was 12.1 per 1,000. These figures are in conformity with the trends of recent years and are below those for 1963.

The information given below is extracted from the more comprehensive survey of causes of death supplied by the Registrar General.

Women in Childbirth 5

Tuberculosis:

Respiratory	20	0.05 per 1,000 population
Non-respiratory	3	0.008 per 1,000 population

None of these deaths occurred before the age of 35 years.

Malignant Tumours:

All types	675
Of Respiratory System	170

Heart Disease:

Chronic Rheumatic	47
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative	1,157
Other types	60
Hypertension with heart disease	52

Respiratory Disease:

Influenza	7
Pneumonia	138
Bronchitis	159
Other types	85

Diseases of the Digestive System:

All Types	114
-----------	-----

Diseases of Nervous System:

All Types	629
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Deaths due to violence:

Suicide	24
Road Accidents	49
Accidents in the home	56
Other violence	48

Deaths by age groups were as follows:

Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
200	31	11	15	45	54	137	310	721	1,039	920	333

Deaths under one year are dealt with under Infant Mortality. Deaths between the ages of one and forty-five may be considered avoidable, and details of their causes are given below.

	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44
Malignant Tumours	1	1	3	9	11	35
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System	-	-	1	-	3	10
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative Heart Disease	-	1	-	-	5	30
Violence	9	6	5	18	18	12
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	5

MATERNITY SERVICES

The following are the principal vital statistics concerning Maternity and Child Welfare:-

Births notified in the Area:-

Live 7,833	Still 192	Total 8,025
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After transfer to the homes of the parents, registrations were:-

Live 7,309	Still 140	Total 7,449
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Registrations by sex and legitimacy:-

Live M. 3,828	Still M. 71	Total M. 3,899
F. 3,481	F. 69	F. 3,550

Illegitimate M. 126	F. 112	Total 238
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Births classified by place of birth:-

Institutions of all kinds	6,626
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At home	Live 1,381	
	Still 16	

Unknown children found	2
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Medical Aid

Midwives found it necessary to summon medical aid to 268 cases during the year, either under Section 14(2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 or otherwise.

Table of causes of still births (Registered in Area)

1. Prematurity	47
2. Congenital Defects	19
3. Maternal Toxaemia	15
4. Other Maternal Illness	4
5. Rhesus Incompatibility	7
6. Ante-partum Haemorrhage	20
7. Accidents of Birth	45
8. Other causes	36

193

INFANT DEATHS - 1965 (Corrected)

	Weeks					Months				
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total
Premature	24	1	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Injury at Birth	13	1	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	15
Atelectasis	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16
Congenital Defects	34	5	-	-	39	12	1	1	-	53
Pneumonia and Other Respiratory Diseases	10	3	-	-	13	18	10	6	1	48
Gastro-Enteritis and Other Alimentary Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Asphyxia	5	-	-	-	5	6	2	1	-	14
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Maternal Causes	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Other causes	9	3	-	-	12	5	3	-	1	21
	116	13	-	-	129	43	17	8	3	200

THE WORK OF THE DOMICILIARY MIDWIFE

Number of Domiciliary Confinements attended by Midwives under N.H.S. arrangements			Number of hospital (including Private Maternity Home) booked cases where ante- natal care was carried out by the Domiciliary Midwife. (4)	Number of cases delivered in hospital and other institutions and attended by Domiciliary Midwives on discharge. (5)
Doctor not booked (1)	Doctor booked (2)	Total (3)		
—	1,327	1,327	—	195

Cases confined at home

The number of cases attended under the Domiciliary Midwifery Services was 1,609. Of this number 1,327 were confined at home and attendance was provided for 282 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital. In addition 195 hospital booked cases were discharged during the puerperium and had post-natal attendance at home.

Confinements were attended as follows:-

	<u>Home</u>	<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Total</u>
By Midwives	755	168	923
By District Nurse Midwives	<u>572</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>686</u>
	<u>1,327</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>1,609</u>

The foregoing tables relate to women delivered and not in the case of multiple births to infants.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES

	NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO ATTENDED			NUMBER OF SESSIONS HELD BY				Total Number of Sessions (8)
	During the year (1)	Included in Column (1) who were new cases (2)	Included in Column (1) who were hospital or private mater- nity home booked cases (3)	Medical Officer (4)	Midwife only (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
For ante-natal examination	4,512	3,542	4,012	42	—	—	596	638
For post-natal examination	2,000	1,898	1,975	—	—	—	475	475

	Number of women who attended during the year (1)	Number of Attendances (2)
At Mothercraft Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	771	2,747
(b) Domiciliary Booked	—	—
At Relaxation Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	1,258	7,006
(b) Domiciliary Booked	4	20
At combined Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:- (a) Hospital or Private Maternity Home Booked	NO COMBINED CLASSES	
(b) Domiciliary Booked	NO COMBINED CLASSES	

Administration of Analgesia

	<u>Gas & Air</u>	<u>Trilene</u>
No. of midwives previously trained	66	64
No. trained in 1965	Nil	Nil
No. of sets of apparatus in use at 31.12.65	61	3

No. of Patients given Analgesia:-

Doctor not present	807	76
Doctor present	154	46

No. of Patients given Pethidene:-

Doctor not present	679
Doctor present	119

Cars in use by midwives 31.12.65.

No. of cars used by Midwives	12
No. of cars used by District Nurse Midwives	45

Blood examination of women to be confined at home

The facilities of this service were continued, general practitioners using it to submit specimens to the Blood Transfusion Unit at Law Hospital, and a total of 1,470 specimens were examined during the year 1965.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Health and Tuberculosis Visiting.

Number of Home Visits and Cases.

Visited by Health Visitors i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing Health Visiting Work	Number of Cases (1)	Number of Visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	1,231	1,654
2. Children born in 1965	8,041	47,672
3. Children born in 1964	8,339	32,946
4. Children born in 1960-63	19,375	48,730
5. School Children	1,246	2,052
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	226	725
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	25	84
7. (a) Mental Health: Care and After-care	16	84
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	3	8
8. (a) Other Hospital: After-care	51	59
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	40	45
9. Tuberculous households	1,561	6,159
10. Other infectious diseases	645	966
11. Other	552	1,517

Home Visiting

It has been customary for several years past, to point out that home visiting is the foundation of health visiting; that it is available to expectant and nursing mothers and to young children; that its purpose is to afford a means of keeping the Mothers of Young Children up to date about food, fresh air, clothes, sleep, cleanliness and training; and that it affords a means of identifying as early as possible any departure from the norm of health. To do this Health Visitors must be systematic and the following is what is attempted:-

First Year

		<u>Visits</u>
<u>1st Quarter</u>	2nd fortnight after birth	2
	2nd month	1
	3rd month	1
<u>2nd Quarter</u>	4th month	1
	5th month	1
	6th month	1
<u>3rd Quarter</u>	Including special visit at eighth month re immunisation	2
<u>4th Quarter</u>		1
<u>Second Year</u>	Quarterly or thereby	4
<u>Third Year</u>	Half-yearly	2
<u>Fourth Year</u>		1
<u>Fifth Year</u>		1
	Total	<u>18</u>

It has also been customary to point out that the establishment laid down, and the staff in post makes this unattainable. Selective health visiting has to be adopted, more particularly in certain parts of the County. At the time of writing the parts of the County where difficulty is being experienced in this respect is North Lanarkshire.

Specialised Health Visitor DutiesScreening Tests for Hearing

Number of tests carried out from January to December, 1965	- 3,894
Percentage of 1965 babies tested	- 45.4%
Number of unsatisfactory tests, babies referred for further investigation	- 19

Phenylketonuria

Every baby is tested between the 3rd to 6th week of life. No special return called for. No positive case detected by a health visitor has been reported.

Clinics

Health visitors attend the various child welfare clinics - major and auxiliary - in their areas.

Co-operation with Hospitals

Health Visitors have for many years followed up defaulters from ante-natal clinics, and reported on home circumstances where the suitability of these has been questioned on social grounds.

It is gratifying to find that requests are coming from hospital consultants, often through almoners, for help in meeting the difficulties of discharged patients. The numbers of such requests are not as yet great, but represent a move in the right direction.

Nursing Staff

The County Council now regards its nursing staff as constituting a single branch under a Nursing Officer, a Depute Nursing Officer, and four Area Nursing Officers. It therefore seems logical to show the strength of that staff in post at 31st December, 1965, in the following tables.

Domiciliary Midwifery

	Whole-time	Part-time	No. of Staff approved as teachers	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	20	—	5	—
Midwives				

Health Visiting

	Whole-time	Part-time	No. of Staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
	6	—	6	—
Centre Superintendents				
Health Visitors	53	2	51 (1 <i>Bona Fide</i> H/V) (3 Students on H/V Course).	2
TOTAL	59	2	57	2

Combined Duties (Health Visiting, Midwifery and Home Nursing).

	Whole-time		Part-time	No. of Staff with Health Visitor's Certificate	No. of Staff District Trained	Vacancies which would be filled immediately if staff were available
Superintending Staff	6		—	6	4	—
Health Visiting, Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	12		—	10	12	1
Midwifery and Home Nursing Duties	41		4	—	34	10
TOTAL	59		4	16	50	11

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS OR BY DISTRICT NURSES ACTING
PART-TIME IN THAT CAPACITY IN THE YEAR TO 31.12.65.

	Expectant Mothers		Children						Tuberculous Households		Other Cases		Total Number of Visits Paid
	1st Visits	Re-Visits	Born 1965		Born 1964		Born 1960-63		1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits	
			1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits					
Full-time Health Visitors employed by the Authority	1,206	1,616	7,618	45,376	7,962	31,253	18,598	46,245	1,559	6,144	6,283	11,377	185,237
District Nurse/H.V. employed by the Authority	25	38	423	2,296	377	1,693	777	2,485	2	15	34	161	8,326

Table showing the attendances of Mothers, Infants and
Children at Child Welfare Centres

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances			
		Mothers attending for Consultation	Children		
			1965	1964	1960-63
Airdrie	23	1	181	123	62
Baillieston	45	—	939	765	369
Bellshill	49	7	1,213	912	200
Bishopbriggs	49	—	1,301	777	153
Blantyre	49	37	777	907	411
Cadzow	49	2	359	386	233
Cambuslang	49	6	621	639	236
Carluke	24	—	170	240	26
Chapelhall	23	1	202	203	85
Chryston	48	1	528	376	155
East Kilbride	45	122	955	794	193
Lanark	49	—	243	259	125
Larkhall	45	17	1,046	1,153	292
Lesmahagow	49	—	465	353	191
Newarthill	49	—	784	672	150
Newmains	49	2	605	580	95
New Stevenston	49	7	708	522	174
Shotts	48	12	597	492	166
Strathaven	22	5	84	150	86
Tannochside	45	11	770	505	62
Uddingston	49	—	888	668	218
TOTAL	907	231	13,436	11,476	3,682

Table showing the attendances of Mothers, Infants and
Children at Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres

Centres	No. of Sessions	Total Attendances			
		Mothers attending for Consultation	Children		
			1965	1964	1960-63
Auchinairn	20	—	18	31	9
Biggar	22	—	108	67	17
Bishopbriggs	6	—	75	3	1
Blackwood	20	—	169	182	45
Calderbank	21	1	178	122	94
Caldercruix	20	—	190	237	121
Carmyle	21	—	270	289	4
Carstairs Junction	23	—	38	54	18
Cleland	21	—	222	180	18
Coalburn	21	—	126	81	12
Douglas	23	—	122	117	5
Douglas Water	22	—	102	74	52
Forth	19	—	92	167	3
Harthill	23	—	200	178	10
Law	23	—	151	148	38
Mount Vernon	17	—	134	64	2
Salsburgh	23	—	151	70	10
Springboig	22	—	301	226	11
Stonehouse	24	—	243	266	9
Bothwellhaugh (Clinic closed 12.6.65)	9	—	—	9	8
	400	1	2,890	2,565	487

Table showing the number of sessions held and number of visits
made by Mothers, Infants and Children

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS

Centre	Sessions	MOTHERS				CHILDREN					
		Ante-natal		Post-natal		1965		1964		1960-63	
		1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit	1st Visit	Re-visit
Airdrie	23	—	—	1	—	48	15	23	10	16	7
Baillieston	45	—	—	—	—	199	152	86	65	98	31
Bellshill	49	—	—	6	1	200	180	151	105	131	42
Bishopbriggs	49	—	—	—	—	213	140	105	73	74	20
Blontyre	49	—	—	25	12	98	55	68	90	54	120
Cadzow	49	—	—	1	1	50	77	41	55	23	26
Cambuslang	49	—	—	6	—	152	135	99	119	81	70
Carluke	24	—	—	—	—	23	9	16	8	8	4
Chapelhall	23	—	—	1	—	51	24	24	13	25	4
Chryston	48	—	—	1	—	107	75	48	35	59	27
East Kilbride	45	—	—	86	36	199	89	69	113	25	58
Lonark	49	—	—	—	—	36	23	22	24	36	25
Larkhall	45	—	—	15	2	148	188	127	198	92	78
Lesmahagow	49	—	—	—	—	42	16	30	28	41	32
Newarthill	49	—	—	—	—	127	153	86	189	43	62
Newmains	49	1	—	1	—	57	42	48	31	30	5
New Stevenston	49	—	—	7	—	112	75	37	80	44	74
Shotts	48	—	—	12	—	116	115	93	41	70	22
Strathoven	22	—	—	4	1	23	21	24	22	27	19
Tannochside	45	—	—	11	—	163	120	44	24	19	7
Uddingston	49	—	—	—	—	126	127	94	115	52	23
TOTAL	907	1	—	177	53	2,290	1,831	1,335	1,438	1,048	756

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES

No. of children who attended once or more often during the year				Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions in columns (4) to (7) (8)
Born in 1965 (1)	Born in 1964 (2)	Born in 1961-63 (3a)	Born in 1960 (3b)	Medical Officer (4)	Health Visitor (5)	G.P. (6)	Hospital Medical Staff (7)	
3,466	3,070	1,970	16	907	400	—	—	1,307

Welfare Foods

The distribution of Welfare Foods is undertaken from 59 distribution centres and has proceeded fairly smoothly throughout the year no undue difficulties having been met with.

The following table shows the uptake of the foods during the years 1964 and 1965.

	National Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	A. & D. Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles
1964	46,347	13,953	1,789	56,799
1965	32,501	13,305	1,823	64,834

The weekly average issue of National Dried Milk and Cod Liver Oil showed a decrease of 267 tins and 12 bottles respectively while Orange Juice showed an increase of 155 bottles as compared with the previous year. The issue of A. & D. Tablets remains at approximately the same level.

HOME NURSING

The County Council's Home Nursing Service is carried out by District Nurses trained at the Queen's Institute and employed by the Local Authority.

The following table shows the work carried out in the various Districts.

Area	No. of Nurses	Number of Cases		Combined Visits
		General	Moternity	
Baillieston	3	309	5	8,626
Bellshill	3	147	15	7,503
Biggar	1	52	12	1,820
Blackwaad	1	61	34	2,468
Blantyre	4	185	112	10,154
Bothwell	1	59	47	2,056
Bathwellhaugh	1	16	—	1,400
Cadder	3	87	283	6,504
Caldercruix	2	157	71	3,559
Cambuslang	4	363	23	10,141
Carluke	2	147	59	4,062
Carmichael	1	27	8	1,009
Carnwath	1	51	17	1,116
Carstairs	1	314	6	2,223
Chapelhall	2	78	64	3,430
Chapelton	1	56	28	1,291
Chryston	3	95	105	4,091
Cleland	2	83	35	5,642
Clydeside	1	73	12	1,491
Caalburn	1	42	34	1,921
Crawford	1	60	2	705
Dalserf	1	58	6	2,861
Douglas	1	148	26	4,142
Dauglas Water	1	22	10	1,273
East Kilbride	4	546	12	11,440
Farth	2	125	49	2,571
Glenbaig	1	46	45	2,184
Greengairs	—	—	—	—
Harthill	1	66	—	2,293
Hartwaadhill	1	104	15	3,779
Halytown	1	65	—	3,356
Lanark	1	84	27	3,254
Larkhall	2	80	43	4,868
Leadhills	1	63	2	755
Lesmahagow	1	29	51	2,183
Newmains	2	112	68	4,009
Overtown	2	92	34	5,367
Quarter	1	25	17	1,100
Stane	1	92	2	3,057
Stonehouse	1	51	57	1,900
Strathaven	2	61	71	3,259
Tannachside	1	126	11	3,765
Tallcrass	1	69	—	2,148
Uddingston	1	68	—	2,906
Total	69	4,594	1,518	153,682

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, which came fully into operation on 1st June, 1962, embodies a new charter for mental health services. The concept of Prevention, care, and after-care first received statutory expression in the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, and now the new legislation grants additional powers, wider responsibilities, increased opportunities, and a fresh challenge to local health authorities to implement this concept in the provision of community services for the mentally handicapped and the mentally sick. Prevention is the early recognition of mental disorder and research into the causes of mental disorder. Care is the supervision of mentally handicapped persons and the provision of facilities for their welfare, training, and sheltered employment. After-care means rehabilitation on discharge from hospital. It means helping the person who is leaving hospital to return to fullness of health and the realisation of his capabilities.

Mental health services are boundless in scope because they embrace the whole span of life and because mental disorder is not just a personal misfortune but has consequences for the family of the person who is mentally sick or who is handicapped, for his friends, for his associates, and indeed for the community. Measures of help and relief to patients and their families demand compassionate action not only from those whose official capacity it is to help but from all who would befriend and help their fellow men in sickness, in distress, or handicapped in their faculties.

The Mental Health Services of the County Council are under the direction of a senior member of the County Medical Officer's staff. Twelve medical officers have been approved for the purposes of section 27 of the Act. A team of five Mental Health Officers carry out home visitation of persons suffering from mental handicap, whether under statutory guardianship or of informal status, and also home visitation of patients discharged from mental hospital; they arrange attendance at training centres, assist general medical practitioners in the home supervision of patients suffering from mental illness and in arranging hospital admissions, visit patients in hospital, assist in the training of nurses, and give health talks to the public. The Assistant Director of Welfare Services and the Social Worker of the Department contribute in their respective fields to the successful operation of Mental Health services.

In February, 1965, the Council's senior occupation and training centre at Cathkin was opened and this provides training facilities for 50 mentally handicapped persons of both sexes above 16 years of age. This is the fourth such centre opened since commencement of operation under the Act on 1st June, 1962. Towards the end of the year the new wing at the Viewpark centre was completed and it is expected that it will be fully operational by the end of February, 1966. The new wing will provide facilities for 24 males.

The other training centres at Larkhall, Cambuslang and Viewpark and the special nursery at Blantyre continue to function along satisfactory

lines but it is clear that even with the new centres, the demand on places still out reaches the facilities.

The Scottish Hansel Village, Symington, Ayrshire continues to receive young mentally handicapped adults sponsored by this Authority and at present 4 are placed there. Selection of candidates is made on clinical and social grounds.

The statistics relating to this service are as follows:-

1. The total number of patients admitted to Hartwood Hospital by the Mental Health Officers was

(a)	Informally	13
(b)	By statutory procedure	84

2. The total number of patients admitted to Birkwood, Kirklands and Lennox Castle Hospitals was 18.
3. Estimated number of patients awaiting admission to Birkwood or Kirklands Hospital is 13.
4. Number of mentally disordered persons who are "homeless" and are therefore in Part III Accommodation is as follows:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mentally Ill	—	3	3
Mentally Defective	7	6	13
	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>

Other statistics are as per undernoted tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Return of Services provided by or under the Local Health Authority

from 1st January, 1965, to 31st December, 1965.

I. GUARDIANSHIP, SUPERVISION AND AFTERCARE

PATIENTS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP OR INFORMAL CARE (as at the end of the year)

	Mental Defectives		Mentally Ill	
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)
(1)				
1. No. of patients under statutory guardianship for whom the authority are "local health authority concerned" (whether resident in or outside the authority's area).	20	9	—	1
2. No. of patients included in 1 under the guardianship of the authority.	5	4	—	1
3. No. of patients included in 1 resident outside the area of the authority.	6	4	—	—
4. No. of persons in the area who are not under guardianship but are receiving regular visits from the authority's staff.	327	281	74	110

II. CHILDREN REPORTED BY THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY

	Number reported during year (2)	Number of cases included in (2) who are now				Number of cases included in (2) who are awaiting			Cases included in (2) on which no action found necessary (9)	Cases included in (2) on which action found necessary but now completed (10)
		attending local health authority or voluntary centre (3)	receiving other form of care from local health authority (4)	in hospital (5)	place in an occupation or work centre (6)	other local health authority care (7)	hospital admission (8)			
1. Children reported to the authority under section 65 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.	7	—	6	1	1	—	3	2	1	
2. Children reported to the authority under section 66 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962.	43	9	40	3	19	—	1	11	12	

III. NURSERY CENTRES

	Address	Number of places	Total number on register at end of year						Average daily attendance during year						Number of sessions per week	Number of qualified staff		Number of other staff	
			Male			Female			Male			Female				w.t.	p.t.	w.t.	p.t.
			w.t.	p.t.		w.t.	p.t.		w.t.	p.t.		w.t.	p.t.						
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
(1)	(2)	(3)																	
1. Centres provided by the authority.	Nursery Centre, Health Institute, Blantyre.	20	14	—	9	—	10	—	5	—				10	4	—	3	—	
2. Centres provided by other bodies.	*Nursery Centre, Voluntary, East Kilbride. Gask House, Voluntary, Bishopbriggs.	20 12	7 —	— 2	7 —	— 1	5 —	— 2	3 —	— 1				10 3	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	

No. of children under School age considered suitable for Local Authority Nursery Care and awaiting
o vacancy 2 Moles Females.

* Full time as from 25.9.65.

Assistance given by Parents and Voluntary Workers.

IV. SENIOR CENTRES

	Address	Number of places		Total number on register at end of year				Average Daily attendance during year				Number of sessions per week	No. of qualified staff		No. of other staff	
		M	F	w.f.	p.f.	w.f.	p.f.	w.f.	p.f.	w.f.	p.f.		w.f.	p.f.	w.f.	p.f.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		(a)														
1. Centres provided by the authority.	Viewpark O.C., Old Edinburgh Rd., Viewpark.	0	25	—	—	29	—	—	—	21	—	10	2	—	3	—
	Occ. Centre, Health Institute, Cambuslang.	0	25*	17	—	12	—	15	—	9	—	10	2	—	1	—
	Larkhall.	0	25*	15	—	16	—	9	—	11	—	10	2	—	1	—
	Cothkin, # (opened Feb. 1965)	0	50*	23	—	22	—	18	—	16	—	10	2	—	4	—
2. Centres provided by other bodies.	Beltone O.C., Wishaw.	0	60*	10	—	10	—	6	—	8	—	10	3	—	3	—
	O.C. Town Hall, Airdrie.	0	24*	2	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	10	2	—	—	—
	Rosehall O.C., Cootbridge.	0	27*	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	2	—

No. of mental defectives over 16 considered suitable for a local authority senior centre and awaiting o
 vacancy: 62 Males 41 Females.

* Composite figure

Includes 19 Burgh of Rutherglen Cases: M-4; F-15.

MISCELLANEOUS CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Eleven Nursery Classes for children under school age are registered under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act. Two are conducted in private premises at Cambuslang and Uddingston and one each at Bellshill, Biggar, Bishopbriggs, Bothwell and East Kilbride. The tenth is a centre at East Kilbride run by a voluntary organisation for the day care of mentally handicapped children and the eleventh also in East Kilbride is a centre provided by a Commercial Firm for the day care of children of employees.

Visits of inspection were made to all registered premises during the year and it was confirmed that the various projects were being carried out satisfactorily.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

	Premises Registered at end of the year		Child Minders Registered at end of year (3)
	Provided by Commercial Firms (1)	Other Nurseries (2)	
1. Number	1	10	—
2. Number of places approved (Cols. (1) and (2) apply) and number of children minded (Col. (3) apply)	32	226	—

The Adoption Agencies (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

During 1965, 14 examinations were made and the results sent to the Children's Officer.

Children and Young Persons

Visits paid under the Administration of Children's Homes (Scotland) Regulations, 1959.

	Visits Paid	Examined on Admission	Examined on Dismissal
Dunavon House	53	81	56
Ridge Park	17	26	21
Wooddean	4	4	2
Flemington House	12	14	10

SOCIAL WORK

The demand for social work services continued to increase throughout the year, and in the absence of any improvement in the staff position great difficulty was experienced in coping with enquiries. The pressure by the public to obtain skilled counselling meant that a complex task of balancing what should be done against what could be done faced the Department, and inevitably some matters could only be dealt with superficially as a form of first aid. By the end of the year the Department's professional ideal that no-one in need should be turned away could no longer be practically maintained. Despite the pressure on limited resources it was usually possible to give some help or to find another Agency that could help, and it is desired to acknowledge the assistance given from many sources, particularly the excellent and ever developing liaison arrangements with the County Children's Officer and the County Factor. Social Service often involves a combined effort by various agencies, and appreciation is again recorded of the assistance given by Doctors, Nurses, and Health Visitors, the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, R.S.S.P.C.C. and the considerable assistance always readily available from the W.V.S. Material aid and financial grants are only given after the most careful technical assessment and where a constructive purpose is found, but it is desired to thank the various Benevolent Organisations, many of whom would prefer not to be named, for providing funds when necessary so generously, also to be mentioned, is the part played by many commercial organisations who lend co-operation and support from time to time to the Department.

As in previous years the cases presented covered a wide range of human problem almost too extensive to enumerate: matrimonial issues, broken homes, deserted wives, handicapped people, medical-social difficulties, financial and tenancy problems, homelessness, unmarried mothers, incipient neurosis, alcoholics and drug addicts, together with manifest multi-problem families. A greater incidence occurred this year of people coming with relatively simple issues or personal problems to seek early advice, and this was probably due to the social services becoming better known and the Public getting a better idea what they are for and being more ready to use them. It is encouraging to note that many of the 110 new cases dealt with during the year commenced by public enquiry not professional referral, and some callers at the office had been sent by former clients who had been themselves helped. Altogether 220 cases were dealt with during the year.

Cases within a group embracing mainly medical-social difficulties are always readily presented at a Health and Welfare Department. The longer an illness or disability lasts the greater proportionally the social factors become as compared with pure medicine and the Department is actively engaged in taking mitigating action in many of the social ramifications of illness. In some of the more grave medical cases referred to the Social Workers serious and complicated psychological factors were found causing essential medical treatment to be refused, delayed, or impaired, and it is now well recognised that skilled social work help can do much to alter the attitudes of both patients and their families to the illness and its social implications, thereby assisting the medical team and recovery.

Homeless and incipiently homeless families have received much attention during the year. In these circumstances the effect of timely social action can do much to prevent enormous human unhappiness not to mention the saving on public funds; one family which is estimated to have cost the Council over £4,000 in the last five years is so far being successfully rehabilitated at a nominal expense. The number of people staying in quarters for homeless families has been kept low during the year, and it is clear that those in this unfortunate position prefer to be helped to re-adjust rather than just to be sheltered.

If a single fact has emerged from the complex study of the problems of the homeless, it is that invariably a failure in inter-personal relationships is involved not merely a collapse in the available physical accommodation. Those involved have usually ceased to cope effectively with the affairs of life or amicably to co-exist with their fellow men and have often reached the point of being apparently unwanted, usually reaching quarters for homeless families after a series of ejections from sub-let rooms. Since the real problem is a breakdown in inter-personal relationships the treatment is skilled social work not merely the provision of accommodation where failure will probably continue. In fact the feelings of failure and rejection held by such people are often exacerbated by conventional institutional treatments and special social work therapeutic skills are needed if the root causes are to be retracted and rehabilitation prove effective.

Closely related to the fundamental problems of the homeless are the problems of the deserted wife and unsupported mother. Experience shows that unassisted or unsupported mothers often lead eventually to social failure which ends in homelessness. Financial factors are not involved alone but, more often there is inability to continue facing a struggle without the support of another adult to share the tensions of such situations. Also, the inevitable anxiety of trying to cope alone can produce much illness in both the mother and the children, and often unsupported mothers are referred by doctors who have been facing series of visits regarding fringe ailments. The Department has experienced considerable success in work with deserted wives and unsupported mothers many of whom are now once again functioning satisfactorily in happy family units.

The Department has continued its social work training arrangements in conjunction with the University of Glasgow and the University of Strathclyde, preparing students for Certificates in Social Work, also in basic Social Science training, and more recently in Applied Social Studies. Seven students have attended the Department during the year and six completed their practical work successfully.

A most important but unseen function of the Social Worker over the last two years has been the conduct of a social survey of the welfare needs in Lanarkshire and the services necessary to meet them. This was not a simple task because it involved not only an operational survey of the existing welfare services but a study of culture patterns and intimate trends in the ways of life of local communities, together with cognisance of various sociological, technical, and demographic factors,

which might effect changing need in the future. The Social Service component is now fast becoming a major task of the Health and Welfare Department and employment of the trained social scientist in this way is more than an academic nicety. In a fast moving society a properly trained and staffed service is essential if Local Authorities are to play their role with vigour in the field of Social Service. From much of the information so obtained it is hoped to plan for the future, re-organising as appropriate, to provide services which will keep pace with demands.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Homes

Residential accommodation is still at a premium in Lanarkshire with a large waiting list. A new home at Auchinraith, High Blantyre is, however, at the end of the planning stage and it is hoped that building will commence in April, 1966 and that this will in some measure alleviate the position. As time goes by, however, the ageing population becomes larger and more and more demands will be made on the authority for eventide accommodation. Plans have also been drawn up for the Loanroft House Extension bringing up the number of beds from 13 to 37.

The bed position in the homes at 31st December, 1965 is as under-noted:-

	<u>Number of beds</u>
Comhill	31
Crosslaw	51
Loanroft	13
Sir John Mann Home	33

The two homes run by a joint committee, namely Thrashbush House and Hamilton Home had 14 patients and 65 respectively the latter including 6 temporary. At the end of the year there were 27 patients in voluntary homes and 6 in other authority homes. This authority were also sponsoring 9 handicapped persons in special homes depending on their handicap.

Homeless Families. During 1965, 20 families were taken into care. The majority of cases mainly arose from the eviction of the families from sub-lets. Due to the impending closure of Hamilton Home, Coatshill House, Blantyre, was taken over from the Weights and Measures for homeless families. It will take six families - a total of 21 beds after conversion. One room will be used for the Social Worker for re-habilitation and an outbuilding will be used as a children's playroom, and a smaller room for the Health Visitor or district nurse to teach mothercraft, etc.

Several persons are also sponsored by Lanark County Council in occupational centres and sheltered workshops outside the County Area, e.g. Occupational Centre, Red Cross, Largs, where if they are found to have special aptitudes they progress to sheltered workshops. Similar arrangements exist at the Epileptic Colony at Bridge of Weir.

Handicapped Persons. During the year 124 handicapped persons were dealt with. Aids appliances, ramps and rails were supplied as required, and it may be said that the aids which are given to the handicapped give them much greater independence which is their greatest need and while there are many problems to be faced to try and attain this, very few remain unsolved. Several received the benefit of a holiday in the Red Cross House, King's Knoll, North Berwick.

The undernoted Table shows in detail the extent of this service:-

External Hand Rails to houses	47
Internal Hand Rails	12
New baths	2
Lowering of baths	17
Bathroom appliances	26
Ramps	17
Runways	2
Holiday accommodation	6
Transport to holiday accommodation	2
General Aids	15
Restoration of sites	2
Travelling expenses (Blind)	1
Purchase of shed for invalid carriage	1
Lowering of kerbs	2
Locker to house wheel-chair	1
Erecting garages	2
	<hr/>
	155
	<hr/>

Under the heading General Aids are included such items as the loan of a typewriter to a blind person, the provision of a purpose-built chair for a spastic child, and a dog-run for a guide dog.

Deaf and Dumb

The department continues to work in close co-operation with the Mission to the Adult Deaf and Dumb. A grant per capita is made annually to assist towards the cost of the various services such as home teaching of the alphabet, lip reading and recreation. There are 170 Deaf and Dumb persons on the register at the present time.

Blind

At the 31st December, 1965 there were 590 blind persons resident in Lanarkshire. Of these 235 were male and 355 female. Included in these figures are 15 children of school age.

Over 42 are in employment and this department sponsors 21 men and 3 women in sheltered workshops for the blind.

Care of the Aged

Apart from aids and appliances many old folk are assisted by Old Age Pensioners Associations, Old Folks Committee's, W.V.S. Meals on Wheels, Luncheon Clubs etc. and the County Council contributes approximately £6,000 annually to 93 Voluntary Organisations.

Care of Gardens

The scheme at present consists solely of grass-cutting and a certain amount of weed-killing. About 1,000 applicants participate in the Gardens Scheme and although this was not a great success during its first year it is hoped that next season things will go better. The main reason for the partial failure was staffing difficulties in the Direct Labour Department's gardening squads.

Interments

During the year the department was responsible for carrying out 66 burials in the county area. Still born children accounted for 17 of this number.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Accidents in the Home are not confined to young children but they are of frequent occurrence amongst them. This subject is, therefore, discussed here rather than elsewhere in the report.

In the absence of any statutory obligation to notify the occurrence of Accidents in the Home, it is impossible to obtain full and accurate information regarding their incidence. A certain amount of information, however, is available. For some years past records have been kept of accidents in the home which became known to the Council's nursing staff and arrangements have now been made with the Regional Hospital Boards for the notification of cases treated or admitted to hospital. These were investigated by the Health Visitors and further details obtained which are shown on the accompanying table. In order to provide an indication of the accuracy of information, the Registrar General's figures for fatal accidents in the home are included.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Table of Accidents prepared from Returns made by certain Hospitals, and by Council's Nursing Staffs.

1st January to 31st December, 1965.

Age Group	TYPE OF ACCIDENT						TOTAL	Admitted to Hospital	Fatal Accidents	Registrar General's Figures
	Burns	Falls	Gas Poisonings	Other Poisonings	Suffocations	Others				
Under 1 year	16	12	-	1	3	3	35	8	4	9
1-4 years	68	50	2	21	-	29	170	55	5	5
5-9 years	6	12	2	-	-	7	27	8	2	2
10-14 years	6	3	-	1	-	5	15	3	-	-
15-24 years	3	5	-	1	-	2	11	2	1	3
25-44 years	10	22	2	1	1	19	55	9	4	9
45-64 years	7	31	8	4	3	10	63	8	15	8
65-74 years	1	18	-	-	-	1	20	10	3	4
+75 years	3	35	-	-	-	1	39	30	20	16
TOTAL	120	188	14	29	7	77	435	133	54	56

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Number of cases of Infectious Sickness Recognised during 1965.

	Notified	Confirmed	Died
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	8	-
Chickenpox	186	186	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	-
Dysentery	68	55	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-
Erysipelas	10	10	-
Food Poisoning	3	1	-
Jaundice, Acute Infective	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Measles	126	126	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	3	-
Plague	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	6	6	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	511	369	138
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	184	181	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	1	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	198	191	20
Tuberculosis - Non Pulmonary	31	31	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid A.	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid B.	20	20	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	55	29	-
TOTAL	1,414	1,217	163

Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,
Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy.

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

TABLE OF IMMUNOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

Vaccination against Smallpox

	Primary Vaccination			Re-Vaccination		
	By Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	By General Medical Practitioners	TOTAL	By Local Health Authority's Medical Staff	By General Medical Practitioners	TOTAL
A	947	2,215	3,162	21	259	280
B	—	—	—	19	225	244
C	—	—	—	24	330	354
D	25	56	81	15	69	84
TOTAL	972	2,271	3,243	79	883	962

A — Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th - 10th day.
 B — Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th - 7th day.
 C — Reaction greatest at 2nd - 3rd day.
 D — No local reaction.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS/TETANUS

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY'S MEDICAL STAFF							GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS							Total Immunised
Diph.	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Diph. Tetanus	Pertussis	Total	Diph.	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Pertussis	Diph. Tetanus	Pertussis	Total		
<u>IMMUNISED FOR FIRST TIME</u>														
Pre-school Children	18	-	2,212	74	1	2,305	17	12	3,712	25	-	3,766	6,071	
Scholars	1	-	7	834	23	865	3	2	34	3	-	42	907	
TOTAL	19	-	2,219	908	24	3,170	20	14	3,746	28	-	3,808	6,978	
<u>RE-ACTIVATING DOSES</u>														
Pre-school Children	2	-	69	68	-	139	13	-	664	64	-	741	880	
Scholars	57	-	18	4,325	-	4,400	1	5	333	51	1	391	4,791	
TOTAL	59	-	87	4,393	-	4,539	14	5	997	115	1	1,132	5,671	

POLIOMYELITIS

* A combined vaccine.
(Diph./Pertussis/Tetanus/Polio).

Vaccinated by County Medical Staff

Persons Vaccinated	Vaccine Used	Period	Children Aged		Persons Aged		Others	TOTAL
			6 mths.-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	16-24 yrs.	25-40 yrs.		
With two injections -do- With three doses -do- With three injections	Salk	1956-1964	9,149	18,839	10,707	4,979	123	43,797
	Salk	1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oral	1962-1964	6,492	2,186	1,383	4,420	1,595	16,076
	Oral	1965	2,542	88	25	34	10	2,699
	Quadrilin*	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		18,183	21,113	12,115	9,433	1,728	62,572
Given first booster dose:-								
After two injections of Salk Vaccine -do- -do- After three Oral doses -do- After three injections of Quadrilin Vaccine.	Salk	1958-1964	5,252	10,697	5,219	1,732	51	22,951
	Salk	1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oral	1962-1964	1,385	772	396	730	70	3,353
	Oral	1965	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Oral	1963 & 1964	46	17	-	3	1	67
	Oral	1965	26	89	2	11	3	131
	Quadrilin	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		6,711	11,576	5,617	2,476	125	26,505
Given second booster dose:-								
After three injections of Salk Vaccine -do- -do- After two Salk plus two Oral doses After four injections of Quadrilin vaccine	Salk	1961-1964	12	2,427	-	2	-	2,441
	Salk	1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oral	1962-1964	756	5,165	1,024	637	48	7,630
	Oral	1965	52	357	12	35	4	460
	Oral	1964	4	4	-	-	1	9
		1965	-	4	-	-	-	4
	Quadrilin	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		824	7,957	1,036	674	53	10,544

Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners

Persons Vaccinated	Vaccine Used	Period	Children Aged		Persons Aged			Others	TOTAL
			6 mths.-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	16-24 yrs.	25-40 yrs.			
With two injections -do- With three doses -do- With three injections	Salk	1956-1964	14,252	25,698	17,403	12,767	661	70,781	
	Salk	1965	1	-	-	1	-	2	
	Oral	1962-1964	11,336	5,055	5,080	13,959	4,682	40,112	
	Oral	1965	3,830	124	21	43	5	4,023	
	Quadrinlin	1964	132	1	-	-	-	133	
		1965	103	1	-	-	-	104	
	Total		29,654	30,879	22,504	26,770	5,348	115,155	
Given first booster dose:- After two injections of Salk Vaccine -do- -do- After three Oral doses -do- After three injections of Quadrinlin Vaccine	Salk	1958-1964	11,942	22,686	13,913	8,933	473	57,947	
	Salk	1965	1	-	-	-	-	1	
	Oral	1962-1964	3,437	2,223	1,423	3,005	396	10,484	
	Oral	1965	2	2	2	-	-	6	
	Oral	1963 & 1964	189	70	11	56	9	335	
	Oral	1965	267	35	-	7	-	309	
	Quadrinlin	1964	19	-	-	-	-	19	
		1965	56	11	-	1	-	68	
		Total		15,913	25,027	15,349	12,002	878	69,169
	Given second booster dose:- After three injections of Salk Vaccine -do- -do- After two Salk plus two Oral doses After four injections of Quadrinlin vaccine	Salk	1961-1964	324	9,594	149	66	3	10,136
Salk		1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oral		1962-1964	1,592	11,669	1,949	1,369	112	16,691	
Oral		1965	242	578	26	41	2	889	
Oral		1964	4	8	-	-	-	12	
		1965	1	1	-	-	-	2	
Quadrinlin		1964	3	2	-	-	-	5	
		1965	2	3	-	-	-	5	
		Total		2,168	21,855	2,124	1,476	117	27,740
Total Number vaccinated (primary course)			1956-1965	47,837	51,992	34,619	36,203	7,076	177,727
Total Number given first booster dose		1958-1965	22,624	36,603	20,966	14,478	1,003	95,674	
Total Number given second booster dose		1961-1965	2,992	29,812	3,160	2,150	170	38,284	

SCABIES

Cases of scabies brought to the notice of the Department numbered 153, requiring 306 treatments at clinics.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Western Regional Hospital Board continued to provide a clinic at Oak Lodge, Hamilton.

The following table indicates the position over the past ten years:-

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific and other Venereal Conditions	Condition other than Venereal
Quinquennial Average					
1956-60	6	24	-	21	37
1961	5	28	-	21	33
1962	2	34	-	32	25
1963	3	23	-	28	40
1964	6	32	-	29	29
1965	-	34	-	22	43

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of persons who died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year, with particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death was as follows:-

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis	18	2	1	2
Of whom -				
Not notified or notified only, at or after death	5	1	1	1
Notified less than 1 month, before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months, before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months, before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months, before death	1	-	-	-
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	12	1	-	1
TOTAL	18	2	1	2

INCIDENCE

NEW CASES:- Return of cases notified during the Year 1965.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Respiratory										
M	-	6	11	15	19	16	14	15	12	108
F	-	5	17	23	13	12	11	7	2	90
Total	-	11	28	38	32	28	25	22	14	198
Non-Respiratory										
M	-	-	2	1	4	3	1	-	-	11
F	-	-	-	2	6	5	3	1	3	20
Total	-	-	2	3	10	8	4	1	3	31
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory										
M	-	6	13	16	23	19	15	15	12	119
F	-	5	17	25	19	17	14	8	5	110
Total	-	11	30	41	42	36	29	23	17	229

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statements:-

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
Respiratory										
M	-	6	10	15	19	15	13	13	12	103
F	-	5	17	23	12	12	11	7	1	88
Total	-	11	27	38	31	27	24	20	13	191
Non-Respiratory										
M	-	-	2	1	4	3	1	-	-	11
F	-	-	-	2	6	5	3	1	3	20
Total	-	-	2	3	10	8	4	1	3	31
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory										
M	-	6	12	16	23	18	14	13	12	114
F	-	5	17	25	18	17	14	8	4	108
Total	-	11	29	41	41	35	28	21	16	222

The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during 1939, and the average for quinquennial periods 1941-45; 1946-50; 1951-55; and for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 and how the 1965 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
1939	316	216
1941-45	463	253
1946-50	630	199
1951-55	483	107
1956	451	52
1957	526	45
1958	397	41
1959	280	52
1960	257	47
1961	230	55
1962	226	49
1963	193	41
1964	224	40
1965	198	31

Cases were discovered by the following means:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Symptom group examination (MMR or other)	71	61	132
Contact group examination (MMR or other)	16	19	35
Mass miniature radiography (general public) including office and other staffs	13	7	20
Routine examination of special groups (MMR or other)	3	1	4
	<u>103</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>191</u>

The contact position was as follows:-

No contact	64	50	114
Family contact	36	32	68
Other contact	3	6	9
	<u>103</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>191</u>

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 53 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

Cases on Record								
Respiratory	Cases in District at beginning of year	New Cases	Cases removed from Register				Cases not yet confirmed	Confirmed Cases in District at end of the year
			Died	Disease Arrested	Diag. Revised	Left District		
1939	832	316	171	14	32	38	10	883
1955	3,331	543	77	193	23	107	1	3,473
1956	3,474	555	84	231	17	123	-	3,574
1957	3,574	616	75	263	25	136	-	3,691
1958	3,691	496	78	329	22	106	-	3,652
1959	3,652	347	66	708	21	138	-	3,066
1960	3,066	344	49	186	8	105	-	3,062
1961	3,062	309	61	378	13	109	-	2,810
1962	2,810	299	57	225	8	87	-	2,732
1963	2,732	246	70	266	8	75	-	2,559
1964	2,559	281	53	234	9	66	-	2,478
1965	2,478	251	35	255	7	49	-	2,383
Non-Respiratory								
1939	936	216	52	53	47	27	16	957
1955	917	86	15	87	7	18	-	876
1956	876	58	10	203	3	12	1	705
1957	706	50	7	102	2	20	-	625
1958	625	46	5	107	2	21	-	536
1959	536	58	10	209	5	27	-	343
1960	343	52	4	29	2	12	-	348
1961	348	58	4	63	2	10	-	327
1962	327	50	8	19	-	2	-	348
1963	348	44	2	27	1	12	-	350
1964	350	45	9	50	-	10	-	326
1965	326	33	3	29	-	10	-	317

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1965, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Number of Cases in Age Groups

	1	1-4	5-14	15-24	35-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	-	22	80	149	225	252	245	159	126	1,258
Females	-	8	72	159	313	326	150	60	37	1,125
Non-Respiratory	-	-	13	28	37	26	17	5	3	129
Females	-	-	7	31	48	56	12	14	20	188
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	-	30	172	367	623	660	424	238	186	2,700

Treatment

The number of respiratory cases which received Hospital treatment

Age Groups	Sex	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Under 15 years	Male	-	4	3	-	1
	Female	3	14	12	-	5
15-45 years	Male	9	44	38	1	14
	Female	10	45	46	2	7
45 years and over	Male	15	47	34	8	20
	Female	4	18	14	-	8
TOTAL		41	172	147	11	55

The types of the new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of the notification.

The number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year was as follows:-

	Sex	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65+	Total
1. Abdominal	M	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
2. Meningeal	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bones and Joints	M	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
	F	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
5. Superficial Glands	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	8
6. Genito- Urinary Organs	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	7
7. Other Organs	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	2	3	10	8	4	1	3	31

The following are the numbers of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year:- 1965

Number of Contacts and Non-Contacts Tuberculin Tested under B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.

	KNOWN CONTACTS						NON-CONTACTS					
	Tuberculin Tests						Tuberculin Tests					
	Number		Number Negative		Number Positive		Number		Number Negative		Number Positive	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
*Newborn Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1	74	74	74	74	-	-	48	42	48	42	-	-
Over 1 - Under 2	28	21	27	21	1	-	15	17	14	17	1	-
Over 2 - Under 3	30	16	29	15	1	1	6	6	6	6	-	-
Over 3 - Under 4	15	18	15	18	-	-	9	2	7	2	2	2
Over 4 - Under 5	19	18	18	18	1	-	7	4	6	4	1	-
Over 5 - Under 10	64	61	62	56	2	5	14	10	10	10	4	-
Over 10 - Under 15	35	33	30	29	5	4	5	19	4	16	1	3
Over 15 - Under 20	6	6	5	6	1	-	5	6	5	6	-	-
Over 20 - Under 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
25 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2
TOTALS	271	247	260	237	11	10	111	108	102	103	9	5
											185	177

Children Vaccinated outwith Lanarkshire
 New-born Children Vaccinated in Lanarkshire Hospitals M. 404 F. 341
 * Some new-born children received vaccination without previous skin tests. M. 54 F. 40

DOMICILIARY CARE

- Health Visiting — Health Visitors paid visits to 9,040 tuberculosis households during the year.
- Home Nursing — District Nurses Paid 3,104 visits to tuberculosis cases carrying out nursing services and administering streptomycin.

CONTACT INVESTIGATION

- B.C.G. Vaccination — The Special B.C.G. and contact Clinics, established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, East Kilbride, Shotts, Blantyre and Bellshill have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Special arrangements have been made to achieve, soon after their birth, the vaccination of infants of tuberculosis mothers without initial tuberculin testing.

II — B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Nurses	56	367	8	75	8	76
2. Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Contacts	271	247	260	237	350	305
4. Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:						
(a) School Leavers	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) New born babies	-	-	-	-	54	40
5. Others	111	108	102	103	185	177

There have been no complicated reactions to vaccination and all vaccinees have shown a tuberculin conversion.

Protection of Children.

In order to protect children from infection a Scheme for the X-ray of all persons who have children under their care is in operation. This comprises School Teachers, Health Visitors, Home Helps, Day Nursery Nurses, Domiciliary Midwives, Queen's Nurses and other Local Authority Staffs.

During the year 27 Home Helps and 73 other Local Authority Staff were x-rayed. These x-rays were carried out at one of the static centres at Rutherglen, Coatbridge or Motherwell or by the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit.

CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CONFIRMED BY FORM 7B FOR 1965.

The Area Consultant Chest Physician has very kindly supplied the following information concerning patients in Lanarkshire who suffer from tuberculosis.

AGE AND SEX BREAKDOWN

Under 1 yr.		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
-	-	6	5	10	17	15	23	18	8	15	11	11	9	13	7
		65+		Total		Total									
		M	F	M	F	M	F								
		12	1	100	81	181									

METHOD OF DISCOVERY

	Male	Female	Total
Symptoms	67	56	123
Contact	17	17	34
Mass Radiography	13	7	20
Routine	3	1	4
	100	81	181

CONTACT HISTORY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Family	49	31	80
Others	4	5	9
Nil	47	45	92
	100	81	181

SPUTUM

No Spit	17	23	40
Negative	34	30	64
Positive	48	23	71
Pleural Fluid Positive	1	5	6
	100	81	181

EXTENT OF DISEASE

Unilateral (Cavitation)	9	2	11
" (No cavitation)	37	27	64
Bilateral (Cavitation)	11	13	24
" (No cavitation)	26	12	38
Primary	13	16	29
Pleural Effusion	4	11	15
	100	81	181

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE

Primary	18	22	40
Minimal	9	6	15
Isolated (Foci/Focus)	-	1	1
Miliary	-	2	2
Pleural Effusion	5	11	16
Others	68	39	107
	100	81	181
Early acute	72	59	131
Chronic with recent spread	24	15	39
Chronic	4	7	11
	100	81	181

POSITIVE SPUTUM AND RESISTANCE FINDINGS DURING YEAR 1965

LANARKSHIRE AREA

POSITIVE FINDINGS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
In New Cases	88	39	127
<u>In Cases notified prior to 1965</u>			
For first time	3	5	8
In 1965 and before	65	24	89
	<hr/> 156	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 224

AGE BREAKDOWN

-5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
- -	. .	7 8	23 15	30 19	34 15	36 9	26 2

YEARS ON REGISTER

Current year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15+yrs.
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
88 39	9 2	3 1	4 4	2 3	- 21	6 17	7 11

EXTENT OF DISEASE

Un./Cav.	Bil./Cav.	Un./No Cav.	Bil./No Cav.
M F	M F	M F	M F
34 19	59 22	27 13	36 14

TIME SINCE FIRST POSITIVE FINDINGS

Current year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-10 yrs.	10+yrs.
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
91 44	9 1	3 3	1 3	- 4	- 24	6 22

RESISTANCE

PRIMARY RESISTANCE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Resistant to 1	-	-	-
" to 2	1	1	2
" to 3	5	2	7
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 9

ACQUIRED RESISTANCE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Resistant to 1	5	4	9
" to 2	5	5	10
" to 3	28	7	35
" to 3+	6	1	7
	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 61

YEARS ON REGISTER

	1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years		5-10 yrs.		10+ yrs.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Resistant to 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3
" to 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	4
" to 3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	2	17	5
" to 3+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> -	<hr/> -	<hr/> -	<hr/> 3	<hr/> -	<hr/> -	<hr/> -	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 13

TIME SINCE FIRST POSITIVE FINDINGS

Resistant to 1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
" to 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	4
" to 3	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	10	3	14	4
" to 3+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1	<hr/> -	<hr/> 2	<hr/> -	<hr/> 1	<hr/> -	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 12

PERIOD SINCE RESISTANCE FIRST SHOWN

Resistant to 1	4	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
" to 2	3	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
" to 3	6	1	4	1	4	-	2	-	12	5	-	-
" to 3+	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 6	<hr/> -	<hr/> -

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Domestic Help Scheme:

During the year, 2,011 applications for help were received, of which 5.5% were subsequently cancelled.

The following table, which shows the break down by categories for the last thirteen years, shows that there has been a steady increase in calls for assistance. Help for the elderly is the main request, and is likely to go on increasing.

Year	Households Receiving Service	Category			
		Chronic Sick, etc.	Maternity	Aged	Mentally Ill
1953	955	248	185	522	—
1954	913	218	159	536	—
1955	885	163	120	602	—
1956	923	171	150	602	—
1957	1,027	209	178	640	—
1958	1,023	189	212	622	—
1959	1,122	203	229	690	—
1960	1,253	212	286	755	—
1961	1,371	249	273	849	—
1962	1,526	265	317	944	—
1963	1,741	283	300	1,155	3
1964	1,784	315	309	1,158	2
1965	1,900	388	289	1,220	3

Old age accounts for the help given to almost exactly two-thirds of all households.

During the year 89 Helps left the Service and 107 new ones were taken on, bringing the total on the Panel to 485. Of this number 20 are specially selected for work with tuberculous patients.

The Supervisor and her three Assistants travelled 18,524 miles.

The total of hours worked rose to 575,713 in 1965, against 547,171 in 1964. The average number of hours per household was 303. The wages paid rose to £118,038 in 1965, from £104,781 in 1964. Sick pay cost £2,046, and holiday pay £6,965. The sum of £56,039 was recovered from users of the scheme, which is £9,536 more than in 1964. The total expenditure, including administration was £155,887.

Chiropody Scheme:

During 1965, the number of chiropodists rose to twelve. New patients accepted number 933, while 558 patients no longer required treatment and had their names removed from the register. This brings the total number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1965, to 3,754. Treatments given numbered 23,541 an increase of 5,673 over the previous year. The table below details treatment at clinics and patients' homes.

	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Re-visits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinics	374	7,780	8,154
Patients' homes	<u>559</u>	<u>14,828</u>	<u>15,387</u>
	<u>933</u>	<u>22,608</u>	<u>23,541</u>

Each patient has treatment approximately every 6 weeks and 65% of these treatments are given in the patients' homes.

The patients treated were distributed in the County as follows:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Home Cases</u>	<u>Clinic Cases</u>	
I	127	30	(Cornhill House)
II	200	24	(Lesmahagow)
III	294	66	(Lanark)
		45	(Crosslaw Home)
		22	(Carstairs)
		13	(Carluke)
IV	332	101	(Larkhall)
		38	(Eddlewood)
		32	(Strathaven)
East Kilbride			
Burgh	178	84	(East Kilbride)
VI	312	212	(Bellshill)
		23	(Sir John Mann Home)
		90	(Uddingston)
VII	238	139	(Shotts)
VIII	303	161	(Cambuslang)
		132	(Blantyre)
		20	(Glencairn)
IX	415	89	(Baillieston)
		22	(Bishopbriggs)
		12	(Loanacroft House)
	<u>2,399</u>	<u>1,355</u>	

The monthly total of visits paid were as follows:-

January	1,914	July	1,942
February	1,747	August	1,864
March	1,747	September	1,947
April	1,557	October	2,482
May	2,103	November	2,015
June	1,955	December	2,268

Motor Mileage run totalled 67,148.

The total cost for the year ended 31st December, 1965, was £16,146 of which, £1,528 was repaid by patients. The average cost per treatment was 13/9d.

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938:

There are 6 Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority and the total number of patients who can be accommodated is 186.

The Homes, being utilised mainly for the care of the elderly are fulfilling a very useful purpose. Visits of inspection were made by the County Medical Officer and his medical staff.

Central Store, Baillieston:

During the year 1,154 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services:-

Home Nursing	592
Health Institutes	146
Care of Mother and Child	125
Occupational Centres	73
Domiciliary Midwifery	50
Domestic Help	5
Dental	18
Food and Drugs	1
Milk and Dairies	1
Slaughterhouses	53
Central Store	3
Chiropody	30
Vaccination and Immunisation	29
B.C.G. Vaccination	2
Mental Health	5
Chemical Laboratory	3
Daldowie Crematorium	4
School Minor Ailment Clinics	5
Medical Suite	5
County Buildings (Kitchen)	3
Assessor's Department	1

Of the above, 905 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 249 were fulfilled from the Subsidiary Store which deals with articles already issued and returned to the Store.

The number of new articles represented in the above requisitions are grouped under the following headings:

(a) Drugs and Medicines	996
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment	5,386
# (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment	3,110
(d) Beds and Bedding	138
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment	9,492
	<u>19,122</u>

* Includes such articles as maternity outfits, bandages and dressings.

Includes articles of equipment for Nurses' and Midwives' outfits, bed-pans, air rings, etc.

The total value of the new articles supplied was £5,724.19.8d.

249 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store for the undernoted Services:-

Home Nursing	248
Mental Health	1

Distribution of Articles of Bedding

From New Stocks

	<u>Home Nursing</u>	<u>Care of Mother and Child</u>	<u>Health Insti- tutes</u>	<u>Occupa- tional Centres</u>	<u>Mental Health</u>	<u>Medical Suite</u>
Mattresses: Hair	3	—	—	—	—	—
Matress Covers	6	—	—	—	—	—
Blankets	—	—	4	2	—	—
Sheets	—	—	19	—	—	—
Draw Sheets	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pillows	13	—	—	1	—	3
Pillow Cases	—	—	24	2	—	6
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	24	—	—	—	—	—
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mackintosh Sheets	23	4	5	—	2	1
Bedpans, Urinals and Commodes	67	—	—	—	4	—
Walking Aids	15	—	—	—	—	—
Patient Hoists	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture Boards	4	—	—	—	—	—
	161	4	55	5	6	10=241

From Subsidiary Store

	<u>Home Nursing</u>	<u>Care of Mother and Child</u>	<u>Mental Health</u>	<u>Medical Suite</u>
Bedsteads	18	—	—	—
Cot Beadsteads	5	—	—	—
Mattresses: Dunlopillo	18	—	—	—
Hair	7	—	—	—
Matress Covers	1	—	—	—
Blankets	—	—	—	6
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	80	—	—	—
Dunlopillo Cushions	3	—	—	—
Air and Sorbo Rubber Rings	73	—	—	—
Mackintosh Sheets	34	1	2	—
Bedpans, Urinals and Commodes	156	—	—	—
Walking Aids	16	—	—	—
Wheel Chairs	5	—	—	—
Bed Table	1	—	—	—
Raised Toilet Seat	1	—	—	—
Pulley Attachments	6	—	—	—
	424	1	2	6=433

It should be stated that beds, bedding, etc., apart from those issued to Health Institutes, are given out on loan.

In the distribution of the various articles of equipment the motor van covered 13,071 miles.

MEAT INSPECTION - SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ETC.

The following tables give details of the animals slaughtered, the number of animals wholly or partially condemned, and the weight in lbs. of condemned meat and organs of wholly or partially condemned carcasses.

It will be observed from Table I that the total number of animals slaughtered at Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses was 54,258 of which 9,365 were found to show evidence of disease in some form. Of the 9,365 there were 228 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 9,137 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 17.26% of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 18.25% the previous year.

The visits paid by Veterinary Surgeons and by the General Superintendent of Slaughterhouses to public and private slaughterhouses were as follows:-

	<u>Public Slaughterhouses</u>	<u>Private Slaughterhouses</u>
Veterinary Surgeons	159	61
General Superintendent	103	88

TABLE I

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis						Other Diseases					
Class	Number	Carcases			Organs only			Carcases			Organs only		
		Wholly		Partially	No.	%	No.	Wholly		Partially	No.		%
		No.	%					No.	%		No.	%	
Cattle	12,548	—	—	—	—	.008	1	58	.46	33	4,520	.26	36.02
Calves	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	14.16	3	13	1.33	5.75
Sheep	38,839	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	.17	14	4,424	.04	11.39
Swine	2,645	—	—	—	—	.643	17	12	.45	8	162	.3	6.12
TOTAL	54,258	—	—	—	—	.033	18	170	.31	58	9,119	.11	16.81

TABLE II
PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned							
Animals Slaughtered		Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
Class	Number	Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only
		Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BELLSHILL							
Cattle	5,849	—	—	—	17	9	1,993
Calves	99	—	—	—	4	1	—
Sheep	17,434	—	—	—	5	5	1,514
Swine	934	—	—	1	9	4	54
LARKHALL							
Cattle	2,300	—	—	1	34	20	1,112
Calves	25	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sheep	9,636	—	—	—	18	4	1,800
Swine	78	—	—	2	—	1	20
SHOTTS							
Cattle	1,289	—	—	—	3	1	713
Calves	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	1,176	—	—	—	—	—	41
Swine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
STRATHAVEN							
Cattle	3,110	—	—	—	4	3	702
Calves	100	—	—	—	26	2	11
Sheep	10,593	—	—	—	45	5	1,069
Swine	1,633	—	—	14	3	3	88

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat 33,041 lbs;
Organs, 108,335 lbs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned					
	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases		
	Class	Number	Wholly	Carcases	Wholly	Organs only
BRANCUMHALL BACON FACTORY, EAST KILBRIDE.						
Cattle		540	—	—	—	131
Calves		—	—	—	—	—
Sheep		19,553	—	—	19	5,563
Swine		17,900	1	—	46	4,962
CARLUKE						
Swine		2,948	—	—	1	560
CARSTAIRS MAINS FARM						
Sheep		99	—	—	—	—
SYMINGTON						
Sheep		181,437	—	—	71	10,849

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat, 9,670 lbs;
Organs, 60,472 lbs.

BURGHES OF BIGGAR AND LANARK

Animals Slaughtered	Carcases condemned wholly or partially Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned							
	Tuberculosis				Other Diseases			
	Class	Number	Carcases		Organs only	Carcases		Organs only
			Wholly	Partially		Wholly	Partially	
BIGGAR								
Cattle	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
Calves	38	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Sheep	93,683	—	—	—	—	43	12	4,684
Swine	560	—	6	—	—	2	4	18
LANARK								
Cattle	2,582	—	—	—	—	1	27	1,373
Calves	26	—	—	—	—	16	—	1
Sheep	4,583	—	—	—	—	12	17	704
Swine	935	—	—	—	22	—	6	110

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was — Meat, 4,202 lbs.
Organs, 23,611 lbs.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for the School and M. & C.W. Year
1st August, 1964 – 31st July, 1965.

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

William Gibson, L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS

Mrs. Mary H. Owens, L.D.S.	Miss Jean W. Kennedy, B.D.S.
Miss Margaret S. McDonald, L.D.S.	(a) Mrs. Wilma Hepburn, B.D.S.
Gordon E. McIntyre, L.D.S.	Mrs. Mary F. Thomson, B.D.S.
Alexander Westwood, L.D.S.	Jackson Scott, L.D.S.
Miss Margaret McLachlan, L.D.S.	(b) Archibald Macdonald, L.D.S.
Mrs. Agnes P. Thom, L.D.S.	(c) Mrs. Eliz. J. Waddington, L.D.S.
Mrs. Christina M.L. Bisset, L.D.S.	(d) Mrs. Margt. T.M. McKnight, L.D.S.
John Farrell, B.D.S.	(e) Stanley T. Hyslop, L.D.S.
James B. Yuill, B.D.S.	(f) Mrs. Edna G.S. Sheehan, B.D.S.

DENTAL SURGERY ASSISTANTS

Miss Mary Gold	Miss Elizabeth Gordon
Miss Janet Espie	Miss Marilyn McMahon
Miss Jean Buchanan	Miss Mary Clydesdale
Miss Violet Baxter	Miss Ellen McLuckie
Miss Isobel Thomson	Miss Linda Kirkland
Miss Janet Daly	(g) Miss Mary Clark
Miss Janet Vance	(h) Miss Kathleen McLindon
Miss Helen Reid	(i) Miss Elizabeth Tevendale

DENTAL TECHNICIANS

Senior Technician in Charge -	Robert F. Neil
Senior Technician -	(j) William C. Paris
Senior Technician -	Hugh Reid

CLERICAL STAFF

Miss Margaret Clark	Miss Etta Hardie
(k) William Duncan	

(a) Resigned 10.2.65	(g) Appointed 14.8.64
(b) Appointed 31.8.64	(h) Appointed 12.4.65
(c) Appointed 11.1.65	(i) Appointed 14.5.65
Resigned 30.6.65	
(d) Appointed 1.3.65	(j) Resigned 11.9.64
(e) Appointed 22.3.65	(k) Resigned 31.3.65
(f) Appointed 1.7.65 as Miss Hastings.	

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the staff during the year 1st August, 1964 to 31st July, 1965 in respect of the School Dental Service and M. & C.W. Priority Groups.

Four full-time officers were appointed during the year. One officer resigned on 27th September, 1964 on account of illness but resumed on a part-time basis from 30th November, 1964 until 10th February, 1965. Another officer was appointed on a part-time basis on 11th January, 1965 and worked until 30th June, 1965 and hopes to resume as a full-time officer in September, 1965. We end the year with 2 vacancies. This can be regarded as very satisfactory and the prospects for the ensuing year are excellent.

A new clinic was opened at John Ogilvie R.C. High School, Hamilton. Two new trailer mobile units were brought into service as replacements for existing machines. These were built locally to our own specification and are a vast improvement on the original mobiles. At the request of the Hospital Board the dental clinic and laboratory at Strathclyde Hospital had to be vacated. The laboratory has been transferred to Knowetop P. School, Motherwell pending the provision of the new clinic and laboratory at Brandon Street, Hamilton.

An All Scotland Dental Health Month was held in March, 1965. This was run on similar lines to the West of Scotland Dental Health Campaign in January, 1964 except that we more or less confined our efforts to the 5 and 6 year old age groups. This was very successful in stimulating interest in dental health and we can only hope for a continuance of this interest.

Two officers attended a Post-Graduate Course in Orthodontic Treatment at Keele University in March, 1965 and have expressed their thanks for the opportunity granted to them. Three officers attended Civil Defence Courses at Taymouth Castle and found the instruction given to be most interesting.

All items of treatment for school children show an increase over last year but in respect of M. & C.W. cases only fillings and dentures have increased and all other items are down. Orthodontic treatment shows a very satisfactory increase over last year and it is hoped that this improvement will be continued next year.

The statistical tables give full details of all the work carried out for each branch of the service and the allocation of time in sessions devoted to each category.

WILLIAM GIBSON

Chief Dental Officer.

County Health Offices,
HAMILTON.
August, 1965.

LOCAL AUTHORITY DENTAL SERVICES (SCHOOL AND M. & C.W.)

Year 1st August 1964 to 31st July 1965

INSPECTED - ROUTINE		
Age Groups	Totals	Group Totals
3	23	
4	102	
TOTAL	125	125
5	2901	
6	3685	
7	3597	
8	3595	Total 5-9
9	3415	17193
10	3207	
11	3147	
12	3241	
13	2939	Total 10-14
14	2876	15410
15	1311	
16	515	Total 15 & Over
17	458	2284
TOTAL 5-17	34887	
WITH DEFECTS		
3	11	
4	85	
TOTAL	96	96
5	2495	
6	3069	
7	3167	
8	3127	Total 5-9
9	2795	14653
10	2692	
11	2578	
12	2617	
13	2351	Total 10-14
14	2191	12429
15	925	
16	318	Total 15 & Over
17	238	1481
TOTAL 5-17	28563	
DEFERRED TREATMENT		
3	11	
4	85	
TOTAL	96	96
5	2495	
6	3069	
7	3167	
8	3127	Total 5-9
9	2795	14653
10	2692	
11	2578	
12	2617	
13	2351	Total 10-14
14	2191	12429
15	925	
16	318	Total 15 & Over
17	238	1481
TOTAL 5-17	28563	
ACCEPTING TREATMENT		
3	11	
4	81	
TOTAL	92	92
5	1068	
6	1266	
7	1310	
8	1113	Total 5-9
9	996	5753
10	829	
11	703	
12	648	
13	499	Total 10-14
14	431	3110
15	173	
16	35	Total 15 & Over
17	16	224
TOTAL 5-17	9087	

School Population 111,263

Estimated Pre-School Population 36,000

TREATED BY DENTAL OFFICERS		
Age Groups	Totals	Group Totals
3	12	
4	55	
TOTAL	67	67
5	743	
6	985	
7	997	
8	902	Total 5-9
9	833	4460
10	770	
11	665	
12	615	
13	465	Total 10-14
14	396	2911
15	134	
16	28	Total 15 & Over
17	21	183
TOTAL 5-17	7554	
MADE DENTALLY FIT		
3	9	
4	53	
TOTAL	62	62
5	576	
6	767	
7	835	
8	694	Total 5-9
9	646	3518
10	643	
11	499	
12	446	
13	289	Total 10-14
14	214	2091
15	84	
16	23	Total 15 & Over
17	18	125
TOTAL 5-17	5734	
EMERGENCY TREATMENT - 1st VISIT		
3	7	
4	15	
TOTAL	22	22
5	98	
6	89	
7	140	
8	125	Total 5-9
9	126	578
10	105	
11	76	
12	62	
13	46	Total 10-14
14	57	346
15	18	
16	1	Total 15 & Over
17	5	24
TOTAL 5-17	948	
EMERGENCY TREATMENT MADE DENTALLY FIT		
3	2	
4	10	
TOTAL	12	12
5	68	
6	65	
7	117	
8	102	Total 5-9
9	102	454
10	67	
11	61	
12	47	
13	34	Total 10-14
14	28	237
15	13	
16	-	Total 15 & Over
17	2	15
TOTAL 5-17	706	

SCHOOL			TOTALS	GROUP TOTALS
ATTENDANCES	FIRST	Routine	7554	8804
		Special	948	
		Ortho	302	
	Subsequent	Routine	23425	
		Special	972	27282
		Ortho	2885	
No. of Broken Appts.			10228	10228
	Completed Dentally Fit	Routine	5734	6440
		Special	706	
FILLINGS	Permanent	Routine	17493	18881
		Special	1388	
	Deciduous	Routine	5861	6284
		Special	423	
EXTRACTIONS	Permanent	Routine	2099	2308
		Special	153	
		Ortho	56	
	Deciduous	Routine	6961	
		Special	453	7504
		Ortho	90	
Other Operations	General	Rout. & Ortho	827	857
	Anaesthetics	Special	30	
	Permanent	Routine	6229	6948
		Special	719	
	Deciduous	Routine	1610	1658
		Special	48	
	Dentures	Part	74	75
		Full	1	
	Repairs		11	
No. of X-Rays (Not Ortho)			In	97
			Ex	97
ORTHODONTICS	a) No. B/F		75	
	No. of New Cases		251	
	b) No. completed		154	
	No. discontinued		56	
	C/F to next return (a-b)		116	302
	a) Examinations - Consult		37	
	O.O.		265	14
	b) No. of a) not followed - Consult by treatment	D.D.	14	
	Removable app. lit - Consult		270	270
	O.O.		270	
	Fixed app. lit - Consult		20	22
	D.O.		22	
	Repairs		1	1
	X-Rays Intra		1	
	Extra		1	3187
	Attendances Consult		3187	
	D.O.		3187	3187

PRE-SCHOOL			TOTALS	GROUP TOTALS
ATTENDS.	FIRST	Routine	67	89
		Special	22	
	Subsequent	Routine	80	127
		Special	47	
Completed Dentally Fit			Routine	62
			Special	12
EXTR. FILLS	Deciduous	Routine	80	128
		Special	48	
EXTR. FILLS	Deciduous	Routine	104	132
		Special	28	
	General	Routine	40	45
	Anaesthetics	Special	5	
OTHER OPNS.	Deciduous	Routine	44	56
		Special	12	
No. of X-Rays			In	1
			Ex	1
MOTHERS				
INSPS.	Ante Natal		9	67
	Post Natal		62	
ATTENDS.	First	Ante Natal	5	62
		Post Natal	57	
	Subsequent	Ante Natal	16	328
		Post Natal	312	
TOTAL			390	390
Completed			Ante Natal	4
Dentally Fit			Post Natal	43
TOTAL			47	47
FILLS.	Permanent	Ante Natal	53	53
		Post Natal	53	
EXTR. FILLS	Permanent	Ante Natal	21	253
		Post Natal	232	
Gen. Anes			Ante Natal	1
			Post Natal	15
Other Opns.			Ante Natal	6
			Post Natal	47
DENTURES	Partial	Ante Natal	1	20
		Post Natal	19	
	Full	Ante Natal	5	86
		Post Natal	81	
	Repairs	Ante Natal	1	4
		Post Natal	3	
No. of X-Rays			In	6
			Ex	6

	Dental Surgeons	Dental Surgery Assistants	Dental Auxiliaries	Dental Hygienists
NUMBERS OF STAFF	19	19	-	-
Estab. of posts agreed by Council				
No. in post at end of school yr.				
(i) Whole-time	17	17	-	-
(ii) Part-time	1	1	-	-
(iii) Whole-time equiv. of part-time	.25	.25	-	-
(a) (iv) Total whole-time equiv.	17.25	17.25	-	-
(b) Average no. in post during School yr.	15.31	14.89	-	-
Na. of vacancies at end of school yr.	2	2	-	-
ALLOCATION OF TIME				
(c) Maximum potential no. of half days in year	7118		-	
Actual half-days:-				
Inspection	310½			
Treatment-School	5597½		-	-
Treatment-Ortho	152			
Treatment-M. & C.W.	16		-	-
Dental Health Education	184		-	-
Administration	454			
Absent Illness	342	368	-	-
Miscellaneous	62	5	-	-
Total Actual Half-days	7118	373	-	-

- (a) This is (i) plus (iii)
- (b) Estimated number in terms of whole-time staff, after deducting periods when posts were vacant or staff were on extended sick leave or study leave.
- (c) The number of half-days the dental staff should work in the year (After deducting annual leave and other holidays — sick leave is not deductible) This figure should balance with "Total Actual Half-days."

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND INFORMATION

- (1) In September 1965 the Establishment of Officers will be increased to 25 being Chief Dental Officer and 24 Dental Officers.
- (2) In addition to the 34,887 Routine Inspected there were 1,019 Emergency Inspections.
- (3) The 17,493 Permanent Routine Fillings include 12 Inlays 7 Crowns and 11 Root Treatments.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST
AND COUNTY CHEMIST

STAFF

Public Analyst and County Chemist		A.C. Wilson, F.R.I.C.
Senior Assistant Chemist		D. Yoeman, A.R.I.C.
Senior Technician	*	Margaret Pate, H.N.C.
Junior Technician	#	Helen Hunter
Junior Assistant		Vacancy

* Resigned September, 1965

Resigned December, 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Home and Health Department Circular 21/1963 I have the pleasure of submitting my Annual Report on the work carried out in this Laboratory dealing with the examination of samples received under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 and related legislation.

A.C. WILSON

Public Analyst.

Chemical Laboratory,
County Health and Welfare Department,
Beckford Street, HAMILTON.

The laboratory has, during the year provided an analytical service dealing with samples submitted under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and related legislation, for the County Council. It has also provided like facilities for dealing with samples of water, as well as a considerable volume of work relating to the measurement of atmospheric pollution. "Miscellaneous" samples are few in number but frequently require great skill and experience and are usually time consuming. During this year samples of urine were received and examined at the request of the Chief Constable of Lanarkshire Constabulary. Lanark County Council's administrative area for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act has a population of 356,924. The number of Food and Drugs samples examined was 1786 which gives a sampling rate of 5.0 per thousand of the population.

Two new Statutory Instruments made under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956 were published this year.

The Dried Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1965 came into operation on 28th April, 1965. These new Regulations differ from the 1964 Regulations in that they require containers bearing the words 'dried low fat skimmed milk' are required and others labelled 'dried skimmed milk' are permitted to carry a statement of the maximum milk fat content of the dried milk in the container. Containers of any other dried milk are permitted to carry a statement of the milk fat content.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965 came into operation on 19th April, 1965. This Order amends the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951 and 1952.

This Order introduces a new grade of milk, PREMIUM MILK, which has compositional as well as bacteriological standards.

The basic grade of raw milk is now to be described as Standard Milk. The names "Certified" and "Tuberculin Tested" must not be used to describe milk after 31st December, 1965.

Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk will still continue to be sold.

The Food Standards Committee issued a Report on Flavouring Agents in Food in which they reviewed the historical background and considered the methods of control in other countries such as America, Canada and West Germany. They considered whether the addition of flavouring agents were desirable and concluded the Report by publishing a list of flavouring agents which they considered should be prohibited. The Local Authorities Joint Advisory Committee of Food Standards published Code of Practice No. 4 which recommends standards of fill, composition and size of canned fruits and vegetables which have been accepted as recognised practice in the British canning industry.

Code of Practice No.5 states that an agreed standard for canned beans in tomato sauce has been reached with the Food Manufacturers Federation Incorporated.

In November 1965 the Food Standards Committee published a Report on Fish and Meat Pastes. They recommend that meat paste as well as fish paste should contain a minimum of 70 per cent meat. They also recommend that Potted Meat and Fish should contain 95 per cent of meat or fish. In this Report the Committee also recommend that where the description is meat or fish spread with butter the butter content should be not less than 6 per cent butter fat.

Table No. 1

The total number of samples and specimens examined in the laboratory during the year:-

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956		1,786
Domestic Waters		358
Atmospheric Pollution:-		
Rain Gauges	82	
Peroxide Instruments	119	
Smoke Stains	1,485	1,686
Miscellaneous Samples		48
Other Authorities:-		
Daer Water Board		78
Lanarkshire Constabulary		154
Hamilton Burgh Police		2

SAMPLES FOR YEAR 1965

This Table shows the total number of Food and Drug Samples submitted and the number receiving adverse criticisms:-

	Formal Samples		Informal Samples	
	Number examined	Number Adulterated or Irregular	Number examined	Number Adulterated or Irregular
Baking Powder			1	
Bread			2	
Butter			16	
Cheese			12	1
Coffee			9	
Cream			27	2
Dried Fruit			9	
Fish Cakes	6	5	16	8
Fish Paste			9	
Flour			3	
Flour Mixtures			19	
Fruit Conserves			8	
Gelatine			8	
Ice Cream	4	2	59	7
Ice Lollies			None	
Jams, Jellies etc.			46	2
Margarine			11	
Meat Pies			19	14
Meat Pastes			27	2
Milk (Liquid)	3	1	370	29
Milk (dried etc.)			11	
Mince	30	7	199	35
Saccharin			1	1
Salad Creams			3	
Sausages	17	5	390	20
Soft Drinks			21	
Spices, Condiments			42	
Spirits	36	4	104	5
Suet			3	
Sugar Confectionery			26	
Synthetic Cream			8	3
Table Jellies			7	
Tomato Ketchup and Sauces			15	
All other articles			188	15
TOTALS	96	24	1690	144

The total number of Food and Drug samples received this year was 214 less than last year. The slight fall in sampling incidence was due to staffing difficulties and the examination of samples was not always as thorough as I would have wished.

The number of samples receiving adverse criticisms was 168 i.e. practically 10 per cent as against 128 samples (6.8 per cent) in 1964.

The percentage of unsatisfactory formal and informal samples was 25 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures last year were 13.6 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively.

The following is an extract of the four quarterly Reports submitted to the County Council as required under Section 35 (1) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

FISH CAKES — The quality of fish cakes appears to have fallen off rather badly this year and there has been many samples which did not contain the 35 per cent of fish required by the Fish Cakes Order, 1950. During 1965 eight of the sixteen informal samples were deficient in fish i.e. 50 per cent of the samples whereas in 1964 only 33 per cent of the samples were deficient in fish.

ICE CREAM — 7 of the 59 informal samples received failed to reach the minimum fat content as required by the Ice Cream Regulations whereas last year only 6 of the 70 informal samples were unsatisfactory. This again is a deteriorating position when viewed on a percentage basis. 8.6 per cent of the samples were unsatisfactory in 1964 and this rose to 11.8 per cent during this year.

JAM — The shape and apparent size of a pot of jam can be very deceptive and it is to the advantage of the prospective customer to look at the weight stamped on the label and find out how much they are getting for their money when they ask for a "pound" pot, or a small pot of jam. In one instance this year the label claimed the pot contained 16 oz. of jam. The pot was full and it was only when the contents were weighed that it was discovered to contain 15 oz. of jam.

Presumably the wrong label had been put on the jar, but the customer would have been misled by the shape and proportions of the jar. Recently some preserves in jars have been labelled correctly and contained as little as 11 oz. of preserve and I am quite sure the average customer would have thought that they had bought a "pound" pot of jam. It appears that the manufacturers are holding prices steady by reducing the quantity of preserve in the pot and by careful packaging the customer in many instances is getting much less than they think.

Another sample of jam was labelled Low Sugar Jam. In very small print and to the side of the label were the words "suitable for diabetics". The composition and labelling requirements of jam are controlled by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953. In schedule 2 (1) it states "Jam shall contain a percentage of soluble solids of not less than 68.5 per cent unless packed in hermitically sealed containers when it shall contain not less than 65 per cent". Section 3 (2) of the Order states "nothing in this Order shall apply as respects any jam or marmalade SPECIALLY prepared for consumption by diabetics and sold offered or exposed for sale in a container clearly and conspicuously labelled to that effect". This sample of jam contained 43.5 per cent of soluble solids and so in my view contravened Schedule 2 (1) of the Order.

It is very doubtful if this jam had been specially prepared for consumption by diabetics as required by Section 3 (2) of the Order as it was described as Low Energy Jam, a description which appeared to be designed to appeal to people who were slimming. In the case of jam or marmalade specially prepared for consumption by diabetics the fact is clearly and

conspicuously stated on the label in very large type which can be easily read at a distance of several feet.

The modern trend of thought appears to be that no sugar should be present in foods specially prepared for diabetics and several new sweetening agents are now permitted in their preparation. It is interesting to observe that in the Soft Drinks (Scotland) Regulations Section 6 (4) prohibits the addition of sugar to any soft drink intended for consumption by diabetics.

Finally I wonder would general practitioners be perfectly happy if it was realised that a diabetic patient was consuming a jam which contained 43 per cent of sugar or say almost 7 oz. of sugar and, according to the instructions of the jar must be consumed within seven days once the jar is opened

ORANGE JUICE — This type of product has been on the market for a long time. The Soft Drinks (Scotland) Regulations, 1964, which for the most part came into operation on 2nd. June, 1965, specifies composition and labelling standards. Two samples of so-called orange juice which was being sold "round the doors" with the milk in the morning were received. In neither case was there a name stamped on the container describing the nature of the contents which were in fact contained in milk bottles. When the sampling officer asked for the bottle of orange juice he was given a pint bottle. The bottle did not contain orange juice, but did contain a pre-diluted squash a much inferior product.

MILK — 29 of the 370 samples examined were criticised as being irregular or unsatisfactory. Four of the samples provided evidence of the presence of extraneous water. A rather unusual feature this year was to have 6 T.T. (Past) milks which were deficient in milk solids not fat. Only one of these samples had a Freezing Point (Hortvet) which indicated the presence of extraneous water.

4 samples of school milk were the subject of complaint. Examination proved the complaint to be justified as all had a very high acidity and were on the point of curdling.

MEAT PIES — There is no formal standard for this article of food at present but there is a standard recommended by the Food Standards Committee. They recommended 25 per cent of meat. This year 14 of the 19 samples (73 per cent) of the samples failed to reach this standard.

There are two points to which I would direct attention (a) Whilst the number of pies which are deficient is disappointingly high, the actual meat deficiency in the individual pies is much less than it was a few years ago. (b) Many manufacturers use a 3 oz. casing and put 1 oz. pie meat into this case and are convinced that they have the necessary 25 per cent of meat in their pies. Unfortunately pie meat is sausage meat and only contains about 50 per cent of meat so that in actual fact they cannot hope to better 12.5 per cent meat.

SPONGE CAKE — Two samples of sponge cakes were received in the containers in which they were sold. Each container had a most attractive picture of a cream sponge which had a thick layer of cream. When the boxes were opened and the contents exposed, no cream was visible, and in fact only part of the lower layer of one sponge had cream spread on it. About one third of the sponge had never had cream spread on it at all. In this sample the cream filling weighed about six per cent of the whole and just over half the fat was butterfat.

In the second sample the cream filling contained 23.5 per cent of fat. There is no formal standard for the composition of the filling for a sponge cake, but if it was a dairy cream filling it would be reasonable to expect 43 to 45 per cent butterfat. The filling in this instance was imitation cream and the Food Standards Committee do not appear to have been unreasonable when they recommended this type of cream should contain not less than 25 per cent of fat.

As stated above the product in neither case lived up to the promise of the picture on the box and in my view contravened Section 6 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

I am happy to record that one firm have agreed to modify the design on the box. In the second case correspondence continues.

SYNTHETIC CREAM — Eight samples were examined during the year and three were considered to be unsatisfactory.

One sample sold to the sampling officer on 13th July, had a statement on the label to the effect that the product was to be used before the 28th June. It is a great pity that the maximum shelf life of all articles of pre-packed food was not stamped clearly on the outside of all wrappings. This would ensure a more rapid turnover of articles of food in many shops as well as affording a better measure of protection to the customer.

STEWED STEAK IN GRAVY — Two samples received during the year were criticised as they contained only 66 and 68 per cent of meat respectively.

Several years ago three judges in an appeal case in London ruled that a product described as stewed steak in gravy should contain not less than 75 per cent of meat so setting a legal standard for this product in England.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES — The number of samples received in this category is never great but in almost all cases the examination is interesting and sometimes time consuming. One interesting sample was submitted by the Police early in January. Some tablets which had the word morphine on the wrapping were found in a bus in Blantyre. The tablets were in good condition, but the paper wrapping was not of a type produced in this country. The paper was in fact a rice paper peculiar to the far east and made in Malay Strait Settlements. It was finally established that the tablets were made in Karachi and were an issue to the Indian troops in the North African Campaign during 1940-41. How they were in such good

condition and how they found their way into a bus in Blantyre was never explained. The amount of morphine in the tablets was minute.

During the year, a number of samples of plaster and screeds from floors were received for examination because of failure when being brought into use. In most cases the proportion of cement and sand appeared to be satisfactory but the failures were occurring because of improperly graded sand.

SURFACE WATERS — These are samples of water which appear in gardens, fields, basements etc. In all cases attempts are made to give helpful guidance as to what kind of water it is and the probable type of source.

RAG FLOCK REGULATIONS — Four samples in all were received one each of Rag Flock; Feathers: Coir Fibre; and feathers and down. All were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION — The recording of the amount dirt deposited from the atmospheric continued at Baillieston, Bellshill, Blantyre, Boghead, Cambuslang, Carfin and Carmyle Village.

The following are the average monthly figures compared to the average for the previous five years.

	Tons per square mile of Insoluble Matter.	
	1965	1960-64
Baillieston	12.8	14.4
Bellshill	11.4	19.8
Blantyre	7.7	7.0
Boghead	..9	1.1
Cambuslang	18.1	16.2
Carfin	26.0	17.8
Carmyle Village *	54.7	57.8

* Average only available for three previous years

It will be observed that there appears to be a slight deterioration in conditions in the Carfin Area.

PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS — The figures recorded during the year are similar to those reported last year and no comment is necessary.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1962 — Samples of urine are submitted for determination of alcohol from drivers whose ability to drive has been impaired. The number of these samples showed a slight increase over last year.

This test has only been used under the above Act for three years, and already some people are becoming regular customers. In one instance this year, one accused provided a second sample for a second offence while waiting to go before the Court for his first offence.

The fees collected for this work amounted to £546.

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR, 1965

JAMES R. McGHIE, M.Inst. P.C.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR & MASTER of WORKS.

TO THE SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
AND
THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Home and Health Department's Circular 2/1966 I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the operations of my Department in dealing with the sanitary conditions of the County of Lanark during the year 1965.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

"JAMES R. McGHIE"

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR
and MASTER OF WORKS.

County Sanitary Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON — 2nd May, 1966.

STAFF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

JAMES R. McGHIE, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON

DEPUTE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

WILLIAM McKENDRICK, HAMILTON

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

JOHN TURNBULL,	HAMILTON
PETER M. POLLOCK,	HAMILTON

DIVISIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS

Colin C. Parker	Hamilton (Building)
George B.S. Craig	Hamilton (Cleansing)
John White	Baillieston (Division I)
Richard Black	Blantyre (Division II)
James F. Neilson	Bellshill (Division III)
Peter Kane	Lanark (Division IV)

MILK OFFICERS

Miss Christine Henderson
Miss Jessie M. Bews
Miss Alexandra Robertson
Miss Barbara H. Cox

INTRODUCTION

It is satisfying to record that the year 1965 was one of considerable progress in many aspects of the work of the Sanitary Inspector in the County of Lanark.

As in previous years the subject of housing merited much attention, not only in the final submission of the new unfit housing list for the Council's approval early in the year, but because of the continued need to prepare and submit sufficient reports on unfit properties due to be closed as new houses became available. The rate of closure, although not as high as the 1964 figure, still achieved a total of 1,184 houses, which means that for the years 1964-1965 the number of closures was 2,675. When these figures are coupled with the closure of County Council pre-fabs, 587 of which were vacated and closed during 1965, there is no doubt that progress on this scale over the next few years should hasten the re-development of the temporary housing sites and in consequence complete the clearance of the worst of the remaining unfit properties. Dealing with properties individually by Demolition or Closing Order does not usually produce any startling concentrated change, in one particular area, in comparison with comprehensive development of the type carried out in Cambuslang. There were two exceptions to the normal experience, however, in 1965 as the end of the year saw the final stage of the almost complete removal of two small village communities without the need to resort to action by clearance order or comprehensive development. The houses originally built for miners, could in no way measure up to the standards of modern times but the wholesale removal of two communities of such a size brings home the reality of the very substantial progress being made with re-housing in Lanarkshire. I refer of course to the villages of Newton and Bothwellhaugh, the evacuation of which may be regretted by many of the older inhabitants for sentimental reasons, since these were in their hey-day very happy communities with an individuality which distinguished them from the larger villages nearby. Many of the people from Newton were accommodated at Springhall, Burnside, a district which is now within a smoke control area and must contrast greatly with their previous surroundings in the shadow of a colliery and steel works. Tenants from other parts of the Cambuslang area were re-housed in the new central precinct at Cambuslang, the official opening of which in July marked a very important stage of the comprehensive development programme for the Cambuslang Area. The completion of many new dwellings in the various development areas in Cambuslang enabled the County Council to re-house the tenants from tenement properties still standing within the scheduled central area and the greater progress made with the demolition of old tenement properties in this area is recorded in separate tabulated records in later pages of this Report.

I had referred in the 1964 report to the lack of an adequate technical and clerical staff for additional work brought about by new legislation. The County Council reviewed the situation and subsequent to the raising of the salary grades for qualified inspectors it was found possible in the Autumn to recruit sufficient personnel to complete the establish-

ment. Progress in the survey work required by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act was quite rapid thereafter and much greater attention than hitherto was given to food hygiene work in shops, canteens and restaurants. Without an adequate staff, properly trained and qualified, to perform the many and varied tasks coming within the list of duties to be performed by the Sanitary Inspector, it is impossible to achieve the degree of progress which the Government evidently intended when several Acts of recent years were placed on the statute book.

The Clean Air Act is a case in point and although progress has been slow in the earlier years the stage has now been reached in the Cambuslang/Burnside district when some tangible results should be obtained from the conversion to appliances burning smokeless fuels. A staff was specially engaged to perform this work and it is only because the members of this staff were technically equipped, either to prepare a methodical and sound system for records and accounts or to certify the correctness of the installation of the various appliances, that the present progress has been possible.

In the same way it should be possible in the next few years to fulfil the intentions of the legislature by the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, and also in respect of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The various pages of this Report give an account of the work concerned with these subjects and many of the other matters affecting the environment of the population, including building inspection, control of caravans, dairy inspection, drainage, food and drugs sampling, ice cream premises, noise abatement, nuisances, public cleansing, rat extermination, shops act and seizure of unsound food etc.

Some of the functions mentioned above still remain as a County Council responsibility when a small burgh is formed, as is the case with the new Burgh of Bishopbriggs referred to in last annual report. The Town Council assumed their statutory duties on various dates in the early part of 1965 and the full list of functions had been finally transferred on 16th May. One of the last to be dealt with was the scavenging service and the personnel and vehicles were transferred to the new authority during the month of May without interruption of the work. The fact that the transfer was accomplished in this way was due to the capable handling of the operation by the staff concerned. In this connection I must also pay a tribute to the capabilities of my staff throughout the Department generally. Only by the whole-hearted support of the staff at every level has it been possible to attain the records of achievement, contained in the following pages, which cover such a diverse number of local authority functions.

HOUSING

The administrative procedure during the year 1965 in regard to Housing is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs:-

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	4,210
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation.	4,517
Number of dwellinghouses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house.	18
Number of dwellinghouses without a separate water-closet.	1,329
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Reports were made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	241
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	220
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	134
Number of dwellings in respect of which Suspension Orders were made under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.	17
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action.	412
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action.	22
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action.	1

TABLE A

ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE

DECISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

1965 Reports							Previous Years Reports			
Division	No. of Houses reported upon	D.O.	C.O.	D.O. When	C.O. When	Not proceeded with	Continued for further consideration	D.O.	C.O.	Suspension Orders Served
FIRST	18	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	36	18	-
THIRD	133	72	41	19	1	-	-	2	10	4
FOURTH	74	42	32	-	-	-	-	3	-	13
TOTALS	241	115	106	19	1	-	-	41	28	17

D.O. — Demolition Order

C.O. — Closing Order

Table A. Shows the administrative action taken during the year in respect of houses subject to report under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, as follows:-

Number of dwellings represented as unfit for human habitation.	241
Number of dwellings subject to Demolition Orders	*156
Number of dwellings subject to Closing Orders.	134
Number of dwellings subject to Suspension Orders.	17

* In addition to the above, Demolition Orders were substituted in respect of 64 dwellings subject to Closing Orders.

B. REHOUSING TABLE

Division	NO. OF HOUSES VACATED						Total	Method of Rehousing by	
	On Statutory Action			On Informal Action				L.A. Allocation	Private Letting etc.
	D.O.	C.O.	Undg.	Acq.	V.U	Ab.			
FIRST	13	13	-	-	52	-	78	75	3
SECOND	302	52	-	182	22	-	558	539	19
THIRD	99	89	-	29	179	-	396	374	22
FOURTH	44	36	4	1	60	7	152	126	26
TOTALS	458	190	4	212	313	7	1,184	1,114	70

NOTE:- In addition to the above the undemoted houses were closed although not considered unfit for human habitation.

FIRST DIVISION	1 House	D.O.	- Demolition Order
SECOND DIVISION	39 Houses (38 Cambuslang Re-development Area).	C.O.	- Closing Order
THIRD DIVISION	6 Houses	Undg.	- Undertaking
FOURTH DIVISION	7 Houses	Acq.	- Acquisition
		V.U.	- Voluntary Undertaking
	53 Houses	Ab.	- Abandoned.

The undemoted is the building programme carried out by the Local Authority during the year.

No. of houses erected	2,225
No. of garages erected	736
No. of shops etc. erected	11

In the Annual Report for 1964 reference was made to the balance of 1215 houses, remaining to be dealt with from the 1962-1964 programme. The list of unfit houses was revised early in 1965 in accordance with S.D.D. Circular 58/1964 and the new list, which included the balance referred to produced a total of 2579 houses to be dealt with during the years 1965-1967. Another list of houses intended to be closed during and after the year 1968 was also prepared and this contained details of 1708 houses.

The deterioration of houses is a continuing process and despite the preparation of lists some time ahead of the action to be taken, additional entries fall to be made to the list during the course of the year. A further 237 houses were therefore added to the foregoing totals during 1965. This produced a grand total of 4524 houses to be dealt with as unfit. Since 1170 of these houses were closed during the year however, the over-all balance at 31st December, 1965 was 3354 unfit houses. The total of 1170 closures comprised 1055 from the 1965-1967 programme and 115 from the 1968-1970 programme.

Towards the end of the year Circular No. 68/1965 was received from the Scottish Development Department outlining the co-operative action required of local housing authorities and the Department in order to achieve the provision in Scotland by 1970 of 50,000 houses per year. In this the Secretary of State asked local authorities to examine urgently the means of implementing a realistic housing programme over the period to 1970 and in this respect the extent to which public sector houses are needed for the purpose of slum clearance was especially mentioned. In view of the urgent nature of this request a further revision of the unfit housing list was therefore under way at the end of the year.

The statement of re-housing given each year in connection with the Housing Survey made in 1959 had become rather out-dated so far as sub-tenants and overcrowding requirements were concerned and the only accurate method to produce up-to-date figures under these headings would be by means of a fresh survey. The changes brought about by the revision of the unfit housing lists also necessitated considerable changes in the unfit requirements for the various electoral divisions. The following statement of unfit houses by electoral division, therefore replaces the previous re-housing statement and gives the detailed position at 31st December, 1965.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950-1962

Statement by Electoral Divisions showing the numbers of UNFIT HOUSES still to be closed.

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	Na. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.65		Na. of Houses added to unfit lists during 1965	Total Na. of unfit Houses	Na. of Houses closed during 1965	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.65
			1965-67	1968/-				
1	1	Crawford	1	-	-	1	1	-
		Leadhills	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	Crawfordjahn	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Abington	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Wiston	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Roberton	1	-	-	1	-	1
		Lamington	1	-	-	1	-	1
		Coulter	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	Douglas Water	-	-	68	68	-	68
		Rigside	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Symington	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Thankertan	1	-	-	1	-	1
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pettinain	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Libertan	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	4	Douglas	4	11	1	16	-	16
		Douglas West	-	-	84	84	-	84
		Glespin	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Coalburn	25	-	1	26	5	21
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	5	Lesmahagow	45	45	9	99	38	61
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	6	Kirkmuirhill	6	12	13	31	3	28
		Baghead	2	-	-	2	-	2
		Auchenheath	1	-	-	1	-	1
		Kirkfieldbank	37	7	-	44	-	44
		Hazelbank	15	-	-	15	1	14
		Crossford	18	17	-	35	-	35
3	7	Carstairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Carstairs Junct.	36	-	-	36	10	26
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nemphlar	1	-	-	1	-	1
		Cartland	2	2	-	4	-	4
		Lanark	1	-	-	1	-	1

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.65		No. of Houses added to unfit lists during 1965	Total Na. of unfit Houses	No. of Houses closed during 1965	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.65
			1965-67	1968/-				
3	8	Carnwath	3	2	-	5	-	5
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Elsrickle	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dolphinton	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Walston	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Dunsyre	3	-	-	3	-	3
		Newbigging	1	-	-	1	-	1
3	9	Forth	7	-	1	8	2	6
		Wilsontown	15	-	-	15	8	7
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Haywood	3	-	-	3	-	3
		Braehead	2	-	-	2	1	1
3	10	Broidwood East	2	-	-	2	-	2
	11	Braidwood West	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Carluk East	25	17	7	49	-	49
	11	Carluk West	12	13	2	27	-	27
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	Law	12	2	2	16	-	16
4	12	Larkhall						
		Dalserf	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ashgillhead	36	60	1	97	3	94
		Netherburn	17	-	-	17	1	16
	13	Larkhall East	73	58	8	139	20	119
	14	Larkhall West	31	42	2	75	7	68
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	15	Ferniegair	5	-	-	5	-	5
		Eddlewood	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Limekilnburn	3	-	-	3	1	2
		Quarter	28	-	-	28	27	1
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	16	Stonehouse	27	18	-	45	8	37
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sondford	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	17	Strathoven	79	14	2	95	7	88
		Ryelands	2	-	-	2	2	-
		Glassford	9	4	-	13	3	10
		Chapelton	7	2	-	9	4	5
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.65		No. of Houses added to unfit lists during 1965	Total No. of unfit Houses	No. of Houses closed during 1965	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.65
			1965-67	1968/-				
4	17	Busby	1	-	-	1	-	1
		Jackton	7	-	-	7	1	6
		Thorntonhall	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Auldhouse	8	-	-	8	1	7
6	18	Uddingston North	150	32	1	183	29	154
		Uddingston South	11	57	-	68	3	65
		Bothwell	5	1	-	6	1	5
6	19	Tannochside	81	-	-	81	-	81
		Bothwellpark	12	-	-	12	-	12
6	22	Bellshill North	48	229	4	281	8	273
	23	Bellshill South	11	-	-	11	4	7
	24	Massend	137	108	-	245	48	197
	23	Bothwellhaugh	114	-	-	114	110	4
6	25	Chapelhall	4	-	-	4	-	4
		Gartness	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	25	Holytown	24	2	4	30	18	12
	26	New Stevenston	41	123	-	164	-	164
	27	Newarthill	28	6	-	34	16	18
		Carfin	58	16	-	74	9	65
7	28	Overtown	6	-	-	6	-	6
		Waterloo	1	-	-	1	-	1
		Netherton	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	29	Newmains	66	5	1	72	41	31
		Morningside	3	-	-	3	1	2
7	30	Allanton	5	-	-	5	-	5
		Stane & Torbothie	53	16	-	69	31	38
	31	Dykehead	173	54	1	228	71	157
		Landward	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	32	Cleland	84	-	-	84	-	84
		Hartwood	1	-	-	1	-	1
7	33	Salsburgh	12	-	-	12	1	11
7	34	Harthill	1	28	-	29	-	29
		Forrestfield	4	-	-	4	-	4
8	35	High Blantyre	28	46	-	74	11	63
	36	Blantyre						
		Stanefield	49	52	-	101	26	75
	37	Blantyre	106	25	5	136	17	119

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.65		No. of Houses added to unfit lists during 1965	Total No. of unfit Houses	No. of Houses closed during 1965	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.65
			1965-67	1968/-				
8	38	Carmunnock	17	2	-	19	-	19
8	43	Nerston	14	-	-	14	-	14
8	39	Bankhead	-	-	-	-	-	-
	40	Rutherglen	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Eastfield	-	22	-	22	-	22
	41	Cambuslang North	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Outwith	20	23	-	43	18	25
		Central C.D.A.	89	135	8	232	120	112
	42	Combuslang Centrol	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Outwith	6	-	-	6	6	-
		Central C.D.A.	-	2	-	2	-	2
		Silverbank C.D.A.	52	-	-	52	51	1
		Kirkhill C.D.A.	8	-	-	8	8	-
	43	Cambuslang South	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Outwith	2	12	8	22	2	20
		Halfway C.D.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	44	Hallside	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Hallside Outwith	24	-	-	24	21	3
		Newton Outwith	230	15	-	245	229	16
		Flemington Outwith	44	-	-	44	39	5
		Halfway Outwith	23	1	-	24	-	24
		Halfway C.D.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	45	Mount Vernon & Carmyle	55	17	-	72	7	65
9	45	Broomhouse	1	-	-	1	-	1
	46	Bargeddie	-	14	-	14	-	14
	47	Baillieston	4	19	-	23	-	23
	48	Garrowhill	-	-	-	-	-	-
	49	Springboig	5	-	1	6	6	-
9	46	Calderbank	-	-	1	1	-	1
9	50	Stepps	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	50	Auchinloch	6	-	-	6	-	6
		Lenzie	2	-	-	2	-	2
9	51	Chryston	12	104	-	116	36	80
		Gartcosh	-	-	-	-	-	-

D.C.	E.D.	LOCALITY	No. of Houses occupied as at 1.1.65		No. of Houses added to unfit lists during 1965	Total No. of unfit Houses	No. of Houses closed during 1965	Balance of unfit Houses as at 31.12.65
			1965-67	1968/-				
9	52	Glenbolg	6	207	-	213	26	187
		Greengalrs	2	7	1	10	-	10
		Glenmavis	6	-	-	6	-	6
		Landward (Luggiebonk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	53	Caldercruix	4	-	1	5	2	3
		Plains	7	-	-	7	-	7
		Longriggend	8	2	-	10	-	10
9	54	Bishopbriggs North	1	-	-	1	-	1
	55	Bishopbriggs South	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Auchinairn	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS			2,579	1,708	237	4,524	1,170	3,354

Undertakings were signed during the year and Suspension Orders served in respect of the undernoted properties:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Orders</u>
356 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow.	1	Demolition Order
56 Bents Road, Chapelton.	1	Demolition Order
8 Church Street, Chapelton.	1	Closing Order
2 Shawton Road, Chapelton.	1	Closing Order
4 Crossgates Street, Larkhall.	1	Closing Order
4 Machan Avenue, Larkhall.	1	Closing Order
71-75 Machan Road, Larkhall.	3	Demolition Order
135 and 179 Muir Street, Larkhall.	2	Closing Order
30-32, Lockhart Street, Stonehouse.	2	Demolition Order
38-40 Main Street, Bothwell.	2	Closing Order
170-172 Omoa Road, Cleland.	2	Demolition Order
	<u>17</u>	

The following Orders were determined during the year:-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Orders</u>
34a-36 New Street, Stonehouse.	4	Closing Order
Hayhill Cottages, Thorntonhall.	2	Demolition Order
Rhindmuir Farm Cottages, Baillieston.	2	Demolition Order
182-184 Main Street, Caldercruix.	2	Closing Order

The following Undertaking was cancelled and a Demolition Order served.

71-73 Carnwath Road, Carluke	2 houses.
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TABLE C
CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION

Division	<u>Statutory Action</u>		<u>Informal Action</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>No. of Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of Houses Demolished</u>	<u>No. of Houses Closed</u>	<u>No. of Houses Demolished</u>
<u>UNFIT HOUSES</u>						
FIRST	26	104	52	3	78	107
SECOND	536	264	22	24	558	288
THIRD	217	300	179	150	396	450
FOURTH	85	143	67	121	152	264
TOTALS	864	811	320	298	1,184	1,109
<u>FIT HOUSES</u>						
FIRST	-	-	1	-	1	-
SECOND	38	40	1	-	39	40
THIRD	4	2	2	-	6	2
FOURTH	4	2	3	-	7	2
TOTALS	46	44	7	-	53	44
<u>TEMPORARY HOUSES (County Council)</u>						
FIRST	-	-	33	30	33	30
SECOND	-	-	166	137	166	137
THIRD	-	-	291	276	291	276
FOURTH	-	-	97	48	97	48
TOTALS	-	-	587	491	587	491

Since official Slum Clearance procedure was resumed in 1955 the following numbers of houses have been closed and demolished.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Demolished</u>
1956	1,126	545
1957	917	902
1958	755	796
1959	1,218	844
1960	1,004	1,038
1961	852	683
1962	533	439
1963	733	463
1964	1,491	574
1965	1,184	1,109
TOTAL	9,813	7,393

The following Table shows the number of houses etc., closed and demolished in each of the Development Areas:-

TABLE D

CAMBUSLANG COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA

AREAS	No. of unfit houses closed	No. of unfit houses demolished	No. of fit houses closed	No. of fit houses demolished	No. of Shops etc. demolished
Silverbonk	51	72	-	-	-
Centrol	123	185	38	40	51
Kirkhill	8	-	-	-	-
Halfway	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	182	257	38	40	51

TABLE E

The 257 unfit houses and 40 fit houses which were demolished within the Cambuslang Comprehensive Development Areas were situated as follows:-

Address	No. of Unfit Houses Demolished	No. of Fit Houses Demolished	No. of Shops etc. Demolished
<u>AREA NO. 1</u>			
10-28 Glasgow Road	72	-	-
<u>AREA NO. 2</u>			
18-22 Bridge Street	14	-	-
145-221 Main Street	26	12	32
227-247 Main Street	-	-	11
253-255 Main Street	-	6	1
265-279 Main Street	-	12	3
126-158 Park Street	48	-	1
2 Miller Street	3	-	-
8-20 Bank Street	6	-	1
27 Bank Street	12	-	-
23-31 Mansion Street	30	10	1
32-34 Church Street	20	-	-
1-7 Morriston Street	26	-	1
TOTALS	185	40	51

Address	No. of Unfit Houses Demolished	No. of Fit Houses Demolished	No. of Shops etc. Demolished
<u>AREA NO. 3</u>		NIL	
<u>AREA NO. 4</u>		NIL	
GRAND TOTALS	257	40	51

Accounts amounting to £7,310 were passed for payment for the demolition of properties in the Comprehensive Development Areas during 1965, £36,535.4.5d having been paid during 1959/64 for demolition works. The total expenditure to date in this connection now amounts to £43,845.4.5d.

The total number of houses etc. closed and demolished in the Comprehensive Areas since 1959 is given in the following table:-

TABLE F

Area	No. of unfit houses closed	No. of unfit houses demolished	No. of fit houses closed	No. of fit houses demolished	No. of Shops etc. demolished
<u>No. 1 Silverbonk</u>					
1959	200	176	-	-	12
1960	94	36	-	-	2
1961	-	82	-	-	7
1962	2	-	-	-	-
1963	8	-	-	-	-
1964	12	-	-	-	-
1965	51	72	-	-	-
TOTALS	367	366	-	-	21
<u>No. 2 Centrol</u>					
1959	76	45	213	50	1
1960	110	103	255	202	69
1961	59	104	2	198	9
1962	9	-	9	-	-
1963	8	-	6	-	-
1964	212	70	120	78	-
1965	123	185	38	40	51
TOTALS	597	507	643	568	130

Area	No. of unfit houses closed	No. of unfit houses demolished	No. of fit houses closed	No. of fit houses demolished	No. of Shops etc. demolished
<u>No. 3 Kirkhill</u>					
1959	-	2	-	-	1
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	2	13	-	-	-
1962	4	6	4	4	-
1963	6	6	8	9	1
1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	8	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	20	27	12	13	2
<u>No. 4 Halfway</u>					
1959	89	24	1	-	-
1960	-	65	23	24	5
1961	31	-	1	-	-
1962	22	-	7	-	-
1963	16	92	15	1	11
1964	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	158	181	47	25	16
GRAND TOTALS	1,142	1,081	702	606	169

The following 496 houses subject to formal action and 298 houses subject to informal action giving a total of 794 houses were demolished by the owners:-

FORMAL ACTION

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Station Cottages, Douglas Water	3
Annabella Cottage, Crossford	1
60-62 Lesmahagow Road, Boghead	2
Gateside, Lesmahagow	2
346 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow	1
25-35 Turfholm, Lesmahagow	6
23 Turfholm, Lesmahagow	7
1-12 Railway Terrace, Coalburn	12
7-9a Bellfield Road, Coalburn	3
83-85 Main Street, Douglas	4
Terra Cotta Cottages, Lanark	6
80-82 Camwath Road, Carluke	2
1-7 John Street, Carluke	4
15-17 Crossgates, Larkhall	2
126 Wellgate Street, Larkhall	1
7-17 Hareleeshill Road, Larkhall	6
13-15 Low Glengowan, Larkhall	2
104-114 Hareleeshill Road, Larkhall	8

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
16-18 Swinhill Road, Larkhall	3
Railway Cottages, Ferniegair	3
153 Carlisle Road, Ferniegair	1
157-163 Carlisle Road, Ferniegair	4
8-10 Hospital Road, High Blantyre.	2
163-187 Main Street, High Blantyre	13
2-6 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	6
40-52 Craig Street, Blantyre	6
Hayhill Cottages, Thorntonhall	3
1-50 Clyde Street, Newton, Cambuslang	50
1-24 Bridge Street, Newton, Cambuslang	22
1-70 Dunlop Street, Newton, Cambuslang	69
29-76 Pitt Street, Newton, Cambuslang	47
91 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	1
19 Newton Farm Road, Cambuslang	1
Caledonian Buildings, Cambuslang	8
34-36 Craigallian Avenue, Cambuslang	2
8 Busheyhill Street, Cambuslang	5
7-9 Bellshill Road, Bothwell	4
11 Bellshill Road, Bothwell	1
1 Old Bothwell Road, Bothwell	2
1 Holytown Road, Bellshill	3
2-9 North British Road, Uddingston	8
2-8 Kirk Street, Uddingston	4
72 Main Street, Holytown	3
Bedlormie Tollhouse, Blackridge	1
74-76 Bellside Road, Cleland	2
13-17a Omoa Road, Cleland	4
Easterhill Cottage, Cleland	2
91-101 Manse Road, Newmains	8
103-107 Manse Road, Newmains	3
85-107 Westwood Road, Newmains	12
5-7 Church Road, Bonkle, Newmains	2
9 Church Road, Bonkle, Newmains	1
72-78 Bonkle Road, Newmains	4
301-315 Castlehill Road, Overtown	8
47-49 Main Street, Overtown	2
92-162 Torbothie Road, Shotts	36
North Broomknowes, Lenzie	1
Drumshangie Cottage, Riggend	1
411-413a Hamilton Road, Broomhouse	4
Meribah Cottages, Longriggend	2
Drumbow Farm Cottage, Caldereruix	3
22-26 Station Road, Caldercruix	3
Meadowhead Cottages, Plains	2
Pit Row, Balmuildy, Bishopbriggs	1
298 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	1
338 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	1
345-349 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	4
East Shawhead Farm Cottage, Coatbridge	1
Newfauldhead, Condorrat, Croy	2
Easter Lumloch Farm Cottages, Auchinairn	2
6-16 Maxwell Street, Baillieston	9
18-26 Maxwell Street & 31-37 Longlea, Baillieston	17
8a-8b & 10 Easterhouse Road, Baillieston	3
5-11 Main Street & 2-4 Maxwell Street, Baillieston	11

INFORMAL ACTION

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Hyndford Street, Douglas Water	16
Carmichael Street, Douglas Water	32
184-206 Coalburn Road, Coalburn	24
338 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow	1
10-24 Ramoth, Kirkfieldbank	8
79-81 Main Street, Douglas	3
17 Alston Street, Glassford	1
31 Low Glengowan, Larkhall	1
11 Letham Road, Strathaven	1
27-49 Limekilnburn Road, Quarter	12
36-76 Limekilnburn Road, Quarter	21
6 Hilltop, Mid Quarter	1
94-101 Hallside, Cambuslang	8
86-93 Hallside, Cambuslang	8
45-52 Hallside, Cambuslang	8
13-25 Christie Street, Mossend, Bellshill	12
1-32 Hattonrigg Terrace, Bellshill	32
4-12 Johnstone Street, Bellshill	8
96-126 Westwood Road, Newmains	16
130-158 Westwood Road, Newmains	15
1-39 & 2-60 Stane Place, Shotts	50
59-73 Westwood Road, Newmains	8
168-178 Westwood Road, Newmains	6
2-6 School Road, Newmains	3
334-336 Greengairs Road, Greengairs	2
153 Main Street, Caldercruix	1
	<hr/>
	298
	<hr/>

In addition to the foregoing the County Council, as owners, demolished 491 temporary houses. Details of the numbers of **these houses by locality**, are given in table G which follows and also included are the numbers closed and demolished during 1964.

TABLE G

CLOSURE AND DEMOLITION OF TEMPORARY HOUSES

SCHEME	Total No. of houses	No. closed during 1964	No. demolished during 1964	Bolonce remaining to be closed	No. closed during 1965	No. demolished during 1965	Bolonce remaining to be closed
Crawford	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Coulter	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Ponfeigh	30	-	-	30	3	-	27
Rigside	40	-	-	40	-	-	40
Thankerton	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Libberton	6	-	-	6	-	-	6
Douglas	14	-	-	14	8	8	6
Glespin	17	-	-	17	-	-	17
Coolburn	16	-	-	16	-	-	16
Lesmahagow	10	-	-	10	8	4	2
Auchenheath	14	-	-	14	1	1	13
Carstairs	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
Cortland	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
Nemphlar	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
Cornwath	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Newbigging	7	-	-	7	-	-	7
Forth	119	-	-	119	20	10	99
Broidwood	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Corluke	16	-	-	16	-	-	16
Law	48	-	-	48	-	-	48
Lorkhall/							
Dolserf	272	-	-	272	3	-	269
Eddlewood	59	4	4	55	53	24	2
Strathaven	40	-	-	40	-	-	40
Glassford	14	-	-	14	1	1	13
Tannochside	21	-	-	21	-	-	21
Bellshill/							
Mossend	471	-	-	471	34	24	437
Holytown	6	-	-	6	-	-	6
New							
Stevenston	383	-	-	383	-	-	383
Neworthill/							
Carfin	13	-	-	13	-	-	13
Overtown	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
Waterloo	29	-	-	29	-	-	29
Newmoins	129	-	-	129	129	128	-
Stane &							
Torbothie	75	-	-	75	75	71	-
Dykehead	200	-	-	200	-	-	200
Cleland	38	-	-	38	-	-	38
Salsburgh	70	17	17	53	53	53	-
Blontyre/High							
Blontyre	277	-	-	277	-	-	277
Cambuslang	318	-	-	318	166	137	152
Mount Vernon &							
Carmyle	55	-	-	55	-	-	55
Bargeddie	102	-	-	102	26	23	76
Baillieston	33	27	-	6	-	-	6

SCHEME	Total No. of houses	No. closed during 1964	No. demolished during 1964	Bolonce remaining to be closed	No. closed during 1965	No. demolished during 1965	Bolonce remaining to be closed
Steps Auchinloch/	33	-	-	33	-	-	33
Lenzie	24	-	-	24	1	1	23
Chryston	26	-	-	26	5	5	21
Glenboig	77	-	-	77	1	1	76
Greengairs	49	-	-	49	-	-	49
Glenmavis	69	-	-	69	-	-	69
Luggiebank	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
Caldercruix	125	-	-	125	-	-	125
Ploins	79	-	-	79	-	-	79
	3,499	48	21	3,451	587	491	2,864

Demolitions were carried out by the Local Authority in respect of 315 houses subject to statutory action, at costs shown and for the reasons given in the following table:-

Address	No. of Houses	£ s d	Remarks
340-344a New Trows Road, Lesmahagow	6	205 12 7	Default of owner
62-66 Kilncadzow Road, Carluke	3	50 - -	-do-
25-29 Low Glengowan, Larkhall	3	100 - -	-do-
22-24 Low Glengowan, Larkhall	1	85 - -	-do-
21-23 Millheugh, Larkhall	2	95 - -	-do-
60-66 Church Street, Larkhall	3	145 - -	-do-
98-102 Wellgate Street, Larkhall	4	140 - -	-do-
121-123 Raploch Street, Larkhall	2	100 - -	-do-
44-84 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	20	160 - -	-do-
Westwood House, Ryelands Strathaven	3	105 - -	-do-
36 Angle Street, Stonehouse	1	120 - -	-do-
7 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse	4	250 - -	-do-
9-25 Boghall Street, Stonehouse	8	- - -	Default of owners Account for £250 not yet passed.
55 Hunthill Road High Blantyre	10	175 - -	Default of owner
57-65 Hunthill Road, High Blantyre	11	150 - -	-do-
2-6 Cemetery Road High Blantyre	4	155 - -	-do-
19 Glasgow Road, Blantyre	4	100 - -	-do-
8-30 North British Road, Uddingston	24)		
45-57 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	14)	900 - -	-do-
59-69 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	15)		
2-8a Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	7	200 - -	-do-
12-16 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	4	110 - -	-do-
1-7 Kirk Street, Uddingston	10	400 - -	-do-
87-91 Old Mill Road, Uddingston	8	295 - -	-do-
9 Church Street, Uddingston	1	78 - -	-do-
11-11a Church Street, Uddingston	2	78 - -	-do-
86-92 North Road, Bellshill	4	78 - -	-do-
7-27g Hope Street, Bellshill	18	350 - -	-do-
50-60 Hope Street, Bellshill	14	250 - -	Acquired under Planning Acts.
1-28 Woodend Terrace, Mossend, Bellshill	28	550 - -	Default of owner.
142-144 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	2	78 - -	-do-
1a-b Main Street & 2-4 Ferry Road, Bothwell	4	325 - -	-do-
11-17 Victoria Street, Harthill	3	100 - -	-do-

<u>Address</u>	<u>No of Houses</u>	<u>£ s d</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
8-12 Main Street, Stane, Shotts	3	125 - -	Default of owner
Fortissat Cottages, Shotts	2	95 - -	-do-
57-61 Easter Road, Shotts	3	- - -	Default of owner
			Account for £95 not yet passed.
227-273 Shottskirk Road, Shotts	24	- - -	Default of owner
			Account for £240 not yet passed.
97-103 Main Street, Chryston	7	362 14 -	Default of owner
38-48 Station Road, Muirhead	9	253 10 -	-do-
63-71 Main Street, Chryston	6	243 15 -	-do-
176-178 & 186-188 Main Street, Caldercruix	4	200 - -	-do-
7 River Road, Carmyle	10	295 - -	-do-
	<u>315</u>	<u>£7,502 11 7</u>	

The undernoted sums were recovered during the year:-

7-9 Old Bridgend, Carluke	2	55 - -	Demolished 1964
55 Hunthill Road, High Blantyre	10	69 14 -	Demolished 1965
142-144 Clydesdale Street, New Stevenston	2	11 5 -	Demolished 1965
176-178 & 186-188 Main Street, Caldercruix	4	50 - -	Demolished 1965
7 River Road, Carmyle	10	83 15 -	Demolished 1965
	<u>28</u>	<u>£269 14 -</u>	

Total Demolition Costs for the year 1965	£7,502 11 7
Amount recovered during the year 1965	£ 269 14 -

Actual Demolition Costs for the year 1965	£7,232 17 7
Demolition Costs for previous years 1956/64	£30,747 19 10

Total Demolition Costs to the County Council for the years 1956/65.	£39,980 17 5
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The Demolition Costs for each year are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Demolition Costs</u>	<u>Costs Recovered</u>	<u>Actual Demolition Costs</u>
1956	£4,404 4 3	£ - - -	£4,404 4 3
1957	5,239 5 -	179 15 -	5,059 10 -
1958	6,662 8 1	178 - -	6,484 8 1
1959	2,293 9 6	450 - -	1,843 9 6
1960	3,041 16 -	260 - -	2,781 16 -
1961	3,602 12 -	- - -	3,602 12 -
1962	2,359 - -	75 - -	2,284 - -
1963	784 - -	120 - -	664 - -
1964	3,624 - -	- - -	3,624 - -
1965	7,502 11 7	269 14 -	7,232 17 7
	<u>£39,513 6 5</u>	<u>£1,532 9 -</u>	<u>£37,980 17 5</u>

The amount expended by the Local Authority on default of the owners to comply with the terms of the Demolition Orders served together with the amount still to be recovered is as follows:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Amount expended by Local Authority on Default of Owner</u>	<u>Amount Recovered</u>	<u>Total amount still to be Recovered</u>
1956/1965	£25,335 9 7	£1,532 9 -	£23,803 0 7

The amount of demolition expenditure outstanding from owners in default continues to grow as each year passes and although efforts are made to recover this expenditure from the owners concerned the extent to which this is successful cannot be regarded as satisfactory since only some 6 per cent of the total sum had been recovered by the end of 1965.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES:- The undemoted statement shows the amount spent on each abandoned property during the year.

<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of Houses Occupied</u>	<u>Amount spent on repairs etc. £ s d</u>
71-95 Percy Street and 22-28a Brown Street, Larkhall	9	4 - -
1-4 Ulva Place, Blantyre	25	27 7 11
3-4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	19	33 9 9
17-21 Rosebank Avenue, Blantyre	-	23 8 -
Annandale Place, New Stevenston	5	11 16 11
7 and 15 Crossgates, Bellshill	3	19 1 -
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	-	96 - 5
	<u>61</u>	<u>£215 4 -</u>

Since the practice of abandonment of properties became a serious problem in 1949 a total sum of £13,480.17.7d, has been expended by the Local Authority as shown in the following statement.

<u>Year</u>	<u>£ s d</u>
1949	5 7 -
1950	93 2 11
1951	208 19 6
1952	179 - -
1953	415 15 8
1954	390 1 8
1955	391 16 9
1956	3,208 12 7
1957	3,994 7 9
1958	1,649 9 7
1959	1,355 6 5
1960	485 19 -
1961	342 7 8
1962	138 12 9
1963	227 8 10
1964	179 5 6
1965	215 4 -
	<u>£13,480 17 7</u>

Allocation of Houses:- Table I shows the location and sizes of new permanent houses allocated and the number of persons displaced.

TABLE I

PARISH	LOCALITY	New houses completed and occupied No. of Apartments					TOTAL	Total Persons Displaced
		2	3	4	5			
Blantyre Bothwell	Blantyre	14	42	15	-		71	200
	Newarthill	12	28	6	-		46	104
	Bellshill	26	163	55	-		244	830
	Bothwell	20	10	20	-		50	170
Cambuslang	Holytown	28	68	25	-		121	388
	Tannochside	-	57	47	-		104	-
	Kirkhill	7	25	-	-		32	64
	Silverbank No. 1	-	67	5	-		72	222
	Halfway	-	40	-	-		40	98
	Springhall	48	379	19	-		446	1,223
	Central	-	124	-	-		124	318
	Newmains	24	162	28	-		214	717
Cambusnethan	Forth	12	40	21	-		73	232
	Larkhall	8	25	18	4		55	187
	Chapelton	6	24	15	-		45	132
	Eddlewood	8	24	14	-		46	143
Lesmahagow	Quarter	8	36	14	-		58	202
	Lesmahagow	15	61	18	-		94	279
	Shotts	69	148	23	-		240	776
	Salsburgh	-	24	21	-		45	169
Stonehouse	Stonehouse	46	25	21	-		92	226
		351	1,572	385	4		2,312	6,680

REHOUSING:- During the year a total of 2,312 new houses of permanent construction, 351 two-apartment, 1,572 three-apartment, 385 four-apartment and 4 five-apartment houses were allocated to families living in insanitary conditions, old people and industrial workers etc., the total number of persons displaced being, 6,680. The families were rehoused from 2,040 existing houses, viz. 98 one-apartment, 743 two-apartment, 789 three-apartment, 232 four-apartment, 51 five-apartment and 2 six-apartment, in addition to 272 families living in rooms as sub-tenants, and 125 key workers.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES:- Included in the foregoing figures are 3 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,606 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's decrowding scheme.

OVERCROWDING:- From the date of the Overcrowding Survey of 1935 to the end of 1965, 29,727 cases of overcrowding involving 154,371 persons have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (a) privately owned houses - 17,832 and (b) Local Authority houses - 11,493.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS:- Throughout the year 21 enquiries were received regarding housing conditions of certain families who had to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 33 less than the previous year. 6 enquiries were received in respect of families other than miners and 15 enquiries in respect of miners' families. This office has not been notified by the various Authorities concerned as to whether or not the families have been transferred but the following are the areas in which the families were to be re-housed:-

MINERS		OTHERS	
Area	No. of families	Area	No. of families
Queenzieburn	5	Linlithgow	3
Cumnock	5	Edinburgh	1
Whitburn	1	Co. Donnegal	1
Fauldhouse	1	Blackburn	1
Bathgate	1		
Patna	1		
Drongan	1		
	15		6

In all but two of the cases it was reported that the houses and cleanliness of the families were satisfactory and in these two cases it was recommended that they be supervised.

The following are the localities in the County from which the families were to be rehoused:-

Area	No. of families	Area	No. of families
Glespin	1	Forth	1
Larkhall	2	Uddingston	2
Mossend	1	Newarthill	1
Newarthill	1	Shotts	1
Shotts	1	Westcraigs	1
Harthill	1		
Annathill	6		
Chryston	1		
Tollcross	1		
	15		6

In addition 5 enquiries were received regarding families who were to be transferred to areas within the County.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS:- The few premises remaining in the County, at which seasonal workers were accommodated, were all inspected and conditions found to be satisfactory. The unsuitable premises in use at Lampits during 1964 were improved and brought up to an acceptable standard.

RURAL HOUSING:- During the year 21 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 1 in non-rural areas were inspected; all of these houses were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation.

HOUSING GRANTS

Many enquiries were made by owners of houses concerning their prospects of obtaining a grant for improvements to their houses under the discretionary scheme. Altogether 196 dwellings were the subject of inspection and survey in this connection and these were situated throughout the length and breadth of the County. Before the detailed reports were submitted to the County Clerk, the County Planning Officer was usually consulted to ascertain whether the properties were likely to be affected by re-development. Many houses which might otherwise be improved with the aid of grants, are situated in areas which are to be developed and their life cannot therefore be guaranteed for the appropriate period. Only a small percentage of the cases investigated proceed with their application to the Housing Committee and the number of grants approved does not give a true indication of the time and effort spent on this aspect of a Sanitary Inspector's work.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

39 applications involving the improvement of 30 houses, the conversion of 1 house into 2 houses, the conversion of 10 houses into 5 houses, the conversion of 1 house and 1 shop into 2 houses, the conversion of a range of outbuildings into a house, and the construction of a new drainage system, including the construction of a septic tank, were reported to and considered by the Housing Committee during the year. The estimated cost of the approved works amounted to £61,626.15.1d and grants to a total of £17,676.7.3d were promised. One application was refused.

Improvements to 13 houses, the conversion of 10 houses into 5 houses, and the conversion of 1 house into 2 houses (grant promised on 1 house only) were completed during the year and grants paid as under-noted.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
9 Lanark Road, Carluke.	£677. 4. 4	£338. 12. 2
6 Bannercross Avenue, Garrowhill.	£601. 16. 4	£230. 7. 3
15 Bellfield Road, Coalburn.	£1,294. 1. 9	£400. -. -
68 Mount Harriet Drive, Stepps.	£716. 7. 8	£358. 3. 10
Hayhill Cottages, Thorntonhall.	£1,959. 12. 1	£400. -. - .

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Gillhall, Drumclog, Strathaven.	£923. -. -	£400. -. -
33 Rhindmuir Road, Baillieston.	£797. -. -	£398. 10. -
19/21 Kirk Road, Carluke.	£1,803. 13. 1	£400. -. -
1 Greentowers Road, Cartland.	£819. 19. 3	£381. 16. 10
6 Old Bridgend, Carluke.	£114. 2. 6	£51. 17. 9
15/17 Airdrie Road, Carluke.	£1,204. 14. 4	£500. -. -
15 Main Street, Shotts.	£1,418. 2. 2	£400. -. -
Railway Cottages, Gillhead, Waterloo.	£2,578. 19. 5	£400. -. -
32/32a Southfield Road, Kirkmuirhill.	£654. 17. 3	£289. 3. 3
Margaret's Place, Larkhall.	£1,157. 2. -	£400. -. -
65/65a Main Street, Forth.	£1,562. 11. 7	£500. -. -
Caldwell Cottage, Elsrickle, Biggar.	£2,061. 16. 7	£400. -. -
Glebe Cottage, Dalserf.	£6,597. 7. 11	£400. -. -
Millholm, Lesmahagow Road, Strathaven.	£1,417. 15. 10	£500. -. -

STANDARD GRANTS

36 new applications were received and approved for the installation of standard amenities in 36 houses, the estimated cost being £16,591.13.6d.

Grants amounting in all to £3,403.9.6d were paid in respect of works completed on the undernoted 23 houses, the actual cost of this work being £9,225.3.0d.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
66 Burnhead, Larkhall.	£492. 19. 2	£155. -. -
35 Church Street, Larkhall.	£328. 17. 4	£155. -. -
32 Machan Road, Larkhall.	£319. -. 1	£ 80. -. -
131 Carlisle Road, Kirkmuirhill.	£385. -. -	£155. -. -
111 Waterside Road, Carmunnock.	£385. -. -	£155. -. -
10 Glasgow Road, Strathaven.	£210. 19. 6	£105. 9. 9
4 Greenhill Road, Hareshaw, Cleland.	£450. -. -	£155. -. -
36 Main Street, Carnwath.	£332. -. 7	£155. -. -
9 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill.	£368. 12. 10	£155. -. -
Brownmuir Cottage, Strathaven.	£707. 3. -	£130. -. -
6 Quarry Street, Larkhall.	£359. 16. 6	£155. -. -
8 Croftbank Crescent, Bothwell.	£285. 19. 6	£142. 19. 9
114 Chapel Street, Carluke.	£350. -. -	£155. -. -

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Pollockshill, Newhouse, by Motherwell.	£706. -. -	£155. -. -
23 Cumbernauld Road, Mollinsburn.	£449. 4. 7	£155. -. -
73 Ashgillhead Road, Ashgill, Larkhall.	£436. -. -	£155. -. -
Hillend Park, Crossford.	£450. -. -	£155. -. -
5 Vere Road, Kirkmuirhill.	£315. -. -	£155. -. -
111 Drygate Street, Larkhall.	£328. 14. 9	£155. -. -
7 Beechwood Crescent, Lesmahagow.	£464. 13. 9	£155. -. -
25 School Road, Morningside.	£441. 4. 4	£155. -. -
29 Strutherhill, Larkhall.	£338. 3. 10	£155. -. -
5 Omoa Road, Cleland.	£320. 13. 3	£155. -. -

From the foregoing, it will be seen that 42 houses were improved with grant aid during the year. Altogether since 1950, 372 houses have been brought up to a satisfactory standard under the discretionary improvement scheme. The living conditions have been improved since 1959 in another 153 houses under the standard grant scheme, a grand total of 525 houses.

PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

ASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Twelve applications in terms of Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, were received during the year in respect of the provision of houses for occupation by agricultural workers. 9 houses of 4 apartments, and 2 of 6 apartments were approved and 1 application was refused.

10 houses were completed during the year and certified for payment of grant as undernoted.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Grant</u>
Hardgatehead Farm, Auchengray.	£1,992. 5. 3	£300. -. -
New Kayes, Auchenheath.	£3,330. -. -	£300. -. -
Summerlea Nurseries, Braidwood.	£4,227. 9. 1	£300. -. -
Hills of Murdostoun, Newmains.	£2,854. -. -	£240. -. -
Cornhill Farm, Coulter.	£4,721. 19. 7	£300. -. -
East Claddens Farm, Lenzie.	£2,449. 10. -	£300. -. -
Greenlees Farm, Cambuslang.	£4,332. 17. 6	£300. -. -
Scottsmuir Nursery, Nerston, East Kilbride.	£3,415. -. -	£300. -. -
Burnbrae Farm, Chryston.	£3,050. 18. 8	£300. -. -
Brownieside Mill House, Plains.	£3,231. 5. -	£300. -. -
TOTAL	£33,605. 5. 1	£2,940. -. -

UNASSISTED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The following table shows the number of houses completed during the year:—

Apartments per house	For Sale	For Letting	Total
2 or less	4	-	4
3	161	-	161
4	282	-	282
5 or more	111	2	113
TOTAL	558	2	560

At the end of the year, 212 houses of three apartments, 213 of four apartments and 85 of five apartments or more, a total of 510 houses, were under construction.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

2,021 applications for Building Warrant, 7 of which were subsequently withdrawn, were received during the year, this being a slight drop from last year, when 2,145 applications were lodged. It should be remembered, however, that with the coming into operation of the new Regulations on 15th June, 1964, a number of buildings e.g. certain buildings used in agriculture and forestry, as well as some civil engineering works, ceased to be subject to control. Details of the applications received are set out in the following table.

Category	PRIVATE				PUBLIC			
	Warrants		Minor Warrants		Warrants		Minor Warrants	
	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost	No.	Est. Cost
Houses	348	4,295,606	203	56,281	51	5,319,950	3	765
Schools	2	113,922	-	-	20	281,246	3	1,230
Shops	97	672,463	21	7,214	5	82,500	-	-
Offices	23	77,298	5	1,748	3	15,900	-	-
Factories	55	1,580,202	19	4,985	12	79,300	-	-
Miscellaneous	90	231,186	999	103,761	29	77,107	26	4,799
TOTAL	615	6,970,677	1,247	173,989	120	5,856,003	32	6,794

Total estimated cost £13,007,463

All Major Warrants are approved by the Buildings Authority before issue of Warrant, but Minor Warrants i.e. works costing less than £500 or buildings having a cubic capacity of less than 4,000 cu.ft. are disposed of by the Clerk to the Buildings Authority and the Master of Works. There were no refusals, all applications approved having been adjusted to meet the Regulations by agreement with the applicants or their agents, some with very little trouble but others only after considerable correspondence and meetings. Where agreement could not be reached the applicant was informed of his right to apply to the Secretary of State for Scotland for a relaxation of the Regulations, and during the year the Secretary of State granted 103 relaxations. This is a departure from previous procedure, and whether it can be considered an improvement is open to question. Under the old system, certain byelaws were mandatory whilst others were discretionary. Thus after taking account of all the circumstances, the Local Authority could use their discretion in dealing with such applications and could grant or refuse an application as they saw fit. Now all that has changed. The Buildings Authority has no power to approve applications unless they conform in every detail with the Regulations. Little wonder some members feel it is a "Rubber Stamp Committee". A typical example is a development where there is no sewer available and it is necessary to provide a septic tank. The Regulations lay down that such a tank must not be nearer to any dwelling than 50 feet. In a large proportion of the applications this is just not possible, and the applicant has then to apply to the Secretary of State for a relaxation of the Regulation. It is suggested that consideration of the need to relax the regulations in such circumstances might be left in the hands of the Master of Works who is of course on the spot and knows the local circumstances. He could recommend to the Buildings Authority in the light of this knowledge whether to grant or refuse relaxation. In the event of the Buildings Authority refusing to grant an application, the applicant could then, and only then, appeal to the Secretary of State if he thought he was being unfairly treated.

Objection to two applications was made by me in respect of two separate developments of a similar nature, but two days before the hearing was due to be held, the Clerk to the Buildings Authority was advised by the applicants' Solicitor that he was applying to the Secretary of State for a direction in each case and asking that the hearing be continued sine die. Nothing further has transpired regarding these applications.

As mentioned in last year's review, an applicant, when submitting an application, must at the same time serve Notice on all affected proprietors. There seems to be some doubt as to the usefulness of this procedure since an "affected proprietor" can only object where there is a breach of the Regulations. Despite this, quite a number of objectors have appeared before the Buildings Authority only to be told that their objections were not competent, and this is more or less the advice previously given them by the Clerk to the Buildings Authority. It may be, however, that the objectors think it worth while at a cost of ten shillings to appear before a Committee and air their grievance. There is no doubt, however, that service of Notice is still very desirable.

Conterminous proprietors are now in a position to safeguard their own interests whereas before they were in the dark as to the nature of any building operations in their neighbour's ground.

During routine inspections a considerable number of buildings were found to be either erected, in course of erection, or involved in alterations without the sanction of the Buildings Authority. Where these developments were discovered, a Notice under Section 10 of the Act was served on the person concerned, giving him a period of time to show cause to the Buildings Authority why he should not be required to execute certain operations, these being operations necessary to make the building conform to the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963. 98 Notices were served during the year resulting in 27 applications being lodged or the irregularities in the plans being remedied soon thereafter. 24 cases were reported to and considered by the Buildings Authority who instructed the service of Orders under Section 16 of the Act. In 9 cases plans were either lodged or the irregularities remedied before the actual service of the Orders, but in 5 cases it was necessary to serve an Order. Of the 5 Orders served, 3 resulted in plans being lodged or irregularities being remedied. 3 cases were reported to the County Factor for action involving a breach of the missive of let since County Council tenants were involved. 42 cases were still outstanding at the end of the year.

During the year draft Regulations to be known as the Building Standards (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1965 were published along with an explanatory memorandum prepared by the Scottish Development Department. It is a requirement of Section 3 of the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959 that the Secretary of State shall publish his proposals in draft form so that in the event of representations being made in respect of the proposed Regulations he shall direct the holding of a public inquiry. Comments were made by me on the suggested amendments and some of these were incorporated in the Representation made by the Association of County Councils in Scotland.

A number of "Courtesy" plans were again received from the Scottish Industrial Estates Management Committee and in each case the proposals were examined in terms of the Building Regulations and my observations forwarded to the Clerk to the Buildings Authority. Nothing further is ever heard, however, and whether or not heed is taken of these comments one is not made aware. The "Courtesy" plans are filed away and so far as the Buildings Authority is concerned, that seems to be the end of the matter.

The Firemaster was, as in previous years, consulted in respect of applications dealing with premises in which he has an interest such as factories, buildings frequented by the public, offices and shops. In each case his recommendations were forwarded to the applicants along with my own in terms of the Regulations, so that plans could be adjusted to satisfy all concerned.

The County Surveyor and Engineer willingly supplied me with information regarding availability of sewers and he was also consulted

where a new vehicular access was required and where it was necessary to erect staging or scaffolding to project over part of a footpath. The County Water Engineer also made available such information as was necessary in respect of water supplies. Although the information received is very useful to me, it can also be said that by these consultations both officials are being kept up-to-date in respect of current developments.

Another Official with whom the Department has much in common is the County Planning Officer, and just as he is consulted on a considerable scale, so he makes use of the information available in this Department. In all he requested my observations on 54 planning applications during the year.

Building control receives a most mixed reception from the public. Some think it is so much red tape but others again, and such persons appear to be in the majority, fully appreciate the value of the Regulations. It is most gratifying, as is often the case, to receive at the end of negotiations, a letter thanking the staff for the help and courtesy extended to the enquirers. It is also true to say, however, that some architects are still not familiar with the Regulations and they submit their proposals knowing full well that they will require to be altered. All in all, however, the Regulations are becoming more widely known although it would appear interpretations still vary from one Authority to another. The real purpose of the Regulations was to have a uniform code throughout the country but I suppose teething troubles are inevitable. It is regretted that the Central Department has not yet found time to issue bulletins as they undertook to do. Publication of such bulletins might lead to more uniformity among the various local authority districts.

During progress of the works the district inspectorate keep in touch with the various jobs from start to finish, including testing of all drains and plumbers' pipes. Defects noted are drawn to the attention of the contractors concerned and in this way the interests of many persons are safeguarded, especially purchasers of houses being built by speculative builders. To control building properly frequent visitations to the site are necessary so that the work in progress can be checked at its various stages of construction, not only to see that there are no deviations from the approved plan, but also to ensure that the workmanship is of a satisfactory standard. The appointment of 4 technical clerks of works during the year to assist the Sanitary Inspectors has resulted in more frequent visitation than has been possible in the past few years.

DRAINAGE

A number of complaints were received about objectionable conditions caused by defective drainage systems. These in some cases only affected one or two houses, but in other cases the outfall ditches for village drainage systems were the cause. Action was taken to alleviate or remedy the unsatisfactory conditions and the following were among the cases involved:—

Bishopbriggs Burn:— The storm water tanks, previously referred to, are now in operation. No complaints were received in the early part of the year prior to control of the works passing to the Town Council of Bishopbriggs.

Bothlyn Burn, Gartcosh:— As a result of continuing complaints about oil from the Strip Mill finding its way to the burn, an additional oil separator was installed at the works. This effected a considerable improvement.

Tollcross Burn, Tollcross:— The choked culvert, referred to in last Annual Report, was cleaned by the County Council. Responsibility for the maintenance of the culvert is still in doubt and discussions between the officials of Glasgow and Lanarkshire are still taking place on this point.

Farme Cross:— A check was made of the sewers in the Baronald Street area after complaints of flooding at one of the properties where similar incidents had occurred in previous years. The sewers were found to be clear, however, and action was taken to deal with the property drainage system.

Elsrickle:— Complaint was made by a householder in the village, about an offensive smell from the Elsrickle burn passing through his garden. A full survey of the area, in co-operation with the Rivers Inspector of the Tweed River Board, was carried out and it was found that the byre drainage from a dairy farm was the likely source of the trouble. A septic tank is to be provided for the farm drainage system.

Eddlewood:— Following complaints of pollution of the burn in the vicinity of the public park, tests were carried out to confirm the discharge of effluents from properties in the surrounding area. As a result several septic tanks were thoroughly cleaned and the condition of the burn thereafter improved.

Stanmore House, Lanark:— A large capacity septic tank has now been built and a new drainage system was being laid at the end of the year. With the completion of this work and the piping of the ditch at Jerviswood Mains Farm, referred to in last Annual Report, there should be no further reason for complaint about the outfall from this house.

A general survey of the drainage conditions at a number of rural villages in Lanarkshire took place during the year and varying degrees of pollution of the streams and ditches in the localities were observed.

The problem of drainage in rural villages is becoming progressively more serious as more and more dwellinghouses are provided with bathrooms. A report was prepared on the conditions found and it is expected that the County Council will review the action to be taken in respect of the various areas in view of the need for improved arrangements at many of the localities surveyed.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year 228 water samples were taken from both public and private supplies either as a routine measure or because of complaint. Several complaints were received in different areas of discolouration of the water supply usually as a result of the condition of terminal mains.

Several sources were sampled for intended new water supplies.

Where the results of samples were not satisfactory the responsible authorities were advised and remedial measures were thereafter taken to improve the position.

I am indebted to the County Water Engineer for the following information:—

“Rainfall for the past 12 months has been slightly below average, but storage reservoirs are substantially full.

During the year 40 miles of new piping was laid, including 7 miles in connection with housing, 16 miles in Rural Water Supplies, 5 miles in the New Town of East Kilbride, and some 3½ miles in connection with diversions of mains in consequence of road reconstructions. 25 miles of existing piping was scraped to maintain and improve existing supplies and a total of 1,253 new service connections were installed. 306 new Fire Hydrants were also installed.

Work on the extensive Avondale and East Kilbride Rural Water Supply Scheme has been completed and the scheme to introduce a County supply to the village of Dolphinton is also substantially complete. A start has been made on the Stonebyres Rural Water Supply Scheme to supply an area south of the River Clyde in the Kirkfieldbank/Crossford region and the village of Auchenheath.

The new 4½ million gallon service reservoir at Auchentibber is now in commission and the new 2½ million gallon service reservoir at Dechmont is virtually complete.

Work on the 400,000 elevated water tank at Craigend, Steps, is under way. Tenders are now being reconsidered for the proposed new rapid gravity filters at Dunside to treat the water from Logan Reservoir. The necessary engineering work in connection with the proposed new service reservoir at Gair, near Carluke, has now been completed and tenders will shortly be invited for this work.”

NUISANCES

Public Health Act:- The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 11,609. These comprised leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains etc. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties affected.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were served upon authors of nuisances in 258 cases and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimations had received no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 136.

Prosecutions:- Court proceedings were instituted against an owner of a property where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In this case the owner after having the nuisance removed was found liable in expenses. The following is a note of the property concerned:-

53 Craig Street,
Blantyre.

Kitchen:- Window woodwork broken etc.
Vestibule:- Ceiling plaster cracked etc.
Choked Drain:- Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to £4.4.0d modified legal expenses.

Court decisions in cases continued from the previous year were as follows:-

13 Greenrigg Street,
Uddingston.

Kitchen & Room:- Vent smokey etc.
Nuisance removed at a cost of £122 with £9.9.0d modified legal expenses plus 7/6d Extract Decree.

152 Glasgow Road,
Blantyre.

Leaky Roof:- Nuisance removed at a cost of £5.5.1d with £6.6.0d modified legal expenses.

Burgh Police Act:- Notices under Section 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 and Notices under Section 23 and 104 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903 were served in 60 cases, in respect of the cleansing of common stairs, closes and water-closet compartments, white-washing of common passages and staircases and the provision of dustbins. In addition, dustbins were provided by owners as the result of informal action.

The following items are especially mentioned in view of their general effect on the communities concerned:-

Hamilton Drive, Cambuslang:- The occupier of a house in this drive was startled one morning to find a 25 feet diameter hole in the back garden. Collapse of a long disused pit shaft was the cause and after an examination by officials of the National Coal Board, arrangements

were speedily made to infill the shaft. Almost a thousand tons of material were used in this operation since the hole was approximately 100 feet deep. The settlement of material which took place throughout the rest of the year involved the depositing of a further 60 tons of infilling.

Westfield Avenue, Bankhead:- A private tip at Bankhead Quarry was the subject of complaint by residents in this Avenue due to the poorly conducted tipping methods, outbreaks of fire and rat infestation. The firm concerned was warned and thereafter the tip was levelled off and dressed, and a new system of tipping adopted. The rat infestation was satisfactorily dealt with and the improvement in conditions was maintained to the end of the year.

Ardbeg Avenue, Burnside:- A householder in this Avenue complained during the early summer of a foul smell emanating from water drawn off at the hot water tap in her kitchen. An examination of the feed tank in the roof space revealed 4 dead birds floating on top of the water. The tank was cleaned out and arrangements were made to have it covered.

Factory, Hattonrigg Road, Bellshill:- These premises, referred to in last Annual Report were again the subject of complaint. In one case the complaints arose through the removal of 40 tons of offals which had been stored for too long under refrigeration by the previous management of the premises. The removal of this material caused an offensive smell in the vicinity of the factory and on the recommendation of the local sanitary inspector measures were taken to mask the odour during removal operations.

Costain Concrete Company, Carfin:- Further visits were paid to this factory concerning complaints about dust and fumes. The dust is caused by vehicular traffic and the firm are making arrangements to surface the access road with tarmacadam. There is no evidence of any large concentration of fumes from the factory but in view of the process involved the Alkali Inspector is to carry out an investigation of the emissions from the plant.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The problem of noise grows with the rising volume of road traffic and the ever-increasing number of machines used to meet the living requirements of this modern age. Some of the cases dealt with by this Department are mentioned in the following paragraphs:-

Swinton, Baillieston:- A resident in this area complained towards the end of the year about a prolonged rumbling noise apparently coming from a factory within the City of Glasgow and about 350 yards north of her dwelling-house. A machine known as a "rumbler" which is used for de-scaling tubes was operated at the factory but had gone temporarily out-of-use just after the complaint was made. An investigation at the source will be made by the Corporation officials if operations re-start.

Carmyle Village:- During the last few days of 1965 complaints were made by householders in Carmyle about a new type of noise from Clyde's

Mill Power Station. The Electricity Board were testing the merits of a gas turbine generating plant driven by aero-engines. The building housing the plant is designed to prevent the emission of noise but the exhaust gases are conveyed to atmosphere through a tall chimney. The exhaust note is similar to that produced by an aircraft overhead and the engines, although not in regular use, were probably responsible for the noise complaint. The system is designed to meet quickly the demands for peak loading of electricity and should at the same time help to reduce the emission of smoke and grit to the atmosphere. It would appear that the solution to one problem can produce another problem in its place. It is expected, however, that the Board's engineers will be able to deal with this matter after a sufficient number of tests have been carried out.

Silverbanks, Cambuslang:- Complaint was made by a tenant in this new housing development of excessive noise from the new play area through children using a climbing apparatus of tubular steel known as "Jungle Jim". The case was not one which justified intervention by this Department and it is more than likely that the noise from children using the apparatus will reduce after the initial enthusiasm wears off.

Braidwood:- A complaint was received from a householder in the Braidwood area of a high pitched noise and severe vibration coming from a mobile steam boiler in use on the ground of another tomato grower. It was found on investigation that people standing a short distance from the boiler experienced not only difficulty in hearing but also had trouble in breathing. The cause was attributed to the forced draught passing through the fuel bed of the furnace and after the introduction of a better fuel and a thicker fuel bed there was no recurrence.

Tabular Statement giving details of Intimations under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897
and Notices under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 and 1903 dealt with during the year 1965.

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.	TOTALS
<u>Dwellinghouses</u>													
Roofs defective and leaky	3	7	1	2	-	3	1	5	4	2	6	7	41
Walls & ceiling plaster broken	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	9
Windows defective	1	5	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	11
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks etc. defective	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	4	1	-	18
Smoke in houses, due to defective chimney vents, grates etc.	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Dampness in houses	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	15
<u>Drainage Systems</u>													
Drains choked or defective	2	13	8	8	5	4	7	14	26	7	2	7	103
Sinks, waste pipes etc. choked or defective	-	4	3	2	3	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	21
Soil pipes broken etc.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rones leaky etc.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Septic tanks choked etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Water Supply</u>													
Water service pipes defective	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	6

Water-closets

Water-closets choked or defective	-	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Cisterns defective	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

General

Common Staircases defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-
Washhouses defective	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Coolhouses and coolcellars defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privy middens foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry closets foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashpits foul or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surfacing of courts etc. defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulations of offensive matter etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houses & Bedding therein filthy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abandoned Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892 & 1903

Water-closet compartment dirty	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Whitewashing of common passage and Staircase	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Dustbins	2	-	9	-	8	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	28	-	-	-	-	-
Dangerous Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTALS

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RUINOUS AND DANGEROUS BUILDINGS

The condition of a number of buildings gave rise to some anxiety during the year, due in many cases to damage caused by vandals after the properties had been vacated. The attention of the various owners was drawn to the particular circumstances, sometimes by letter and at other times by Notice in terms of Section 13 of the Building (Scotland) Act, 1959, and this usually resulted in the necessary steps being taken to demolish the building or render it safe. Statutory notices were served in the following cases:-

99/105 Causewayside Street, Tollcross:- These 3 three-storey stone-built tenement properties could not be dealt with by Demolition Order because a shop occupied part of the ground floor. The vacated houses were subject to considerable vandalism and on Section 13 Notices being served the owner of one part of the property made all openings on the ground floor secure against entry and built up the gaps in the walls affecting his part of the building. No action was taken by the other owners and in accordance with the terms of Section 13 of the Act operations were executed on my instructions for preventing access to the building. Since it was thereafter not possible for persons to frequent the building and there was no danger to the public generally further action became unnecessary at least for the time being.

31/37 Longlea, 2/26 Maxwell Street, and 5/11 Main Street, Baillieston:- These two-storey properties were partly the subject of a Demolition Order and partly of a Closing Order. Within 2 to 3 weeks of the buildings being rendered vacant the structures were badly damaged by vandals. Notices were served on the owner who made arrangements to demolish the dangerous parts of the property, viz: stairs, balconies, water-closet stacks etc., as a matter of urgency. Ultimately he engaged a contractor to demolish the remainder of the buildings when the shops and other commercial sections had also been vacated.

168/178 Westwood Road, Newmains:- This single-storey property of six houses, closed by voluntary agreement, suffered severely from vandalism and a statutory notice was served on the owners. The property was sold thereafter and the new owner demolished the building.

38/54 Buchanan Street, Baillieston:- This two-storey property comprised a shop and 15 houses, all standing vacant, closing orders being in operation in respect of the houses. The stairs and conveniences attached to the rear became dangerous and notices were served on the several owners. The dangerous portions were then demolished. Ultimately the building was acquired by the County Council and thereafter demolished.

Garage, Bloomfield Road, Lesmahagow:- A large commercial garage, which had become disused, deteriorated to such an extent that a notice was served on the owner requiring him to demolish the building and clear the materials from the site. The owners' representative thereafter took down the dangerous portions and ultimately the whole building.

50/54 Lanark Road, Crossford:- The roof of this vacant property, formerly closed voluntarily by the owners, became dangerous. Approaches had been made to the new owners on numerous previous occasions in view of the general state of dilapidation of the structures but there appeared to be a dispute regarding ownership and nothing was done. Service of a Notice under Section 13, however, resulted in the roof being removed by the owners to eliminate the danger.

Much of the action taken under this heading is quite informal and this is considered necessary since it is wiser to anticipate the danger which may develop from a rapidly deteriorating building than to await the stage when its collapse is imminent. One unusual case involved a brick chimney, 150 feet high, within the area of a disused cement works. Part of a grit chamber at the base of the chimney collapsed and the employees in an adjoining factory refused to work in the vicinity since they considered the chimney was dangerous. On the circumstances being drawn to the Department's attention the structure was examined by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector who reported that there was no immediate danger of a further collapse. Nevertheless a recommendation was made to the firm concerned that the chimney should be taken down since it was of no further use and was likely to become dangerous in course of time. The firm thereafter had the chimney demolished and the site cleared.

PRIVATE STREETS

The various private streets within the County were inspected throughout the year and action taken where necessary to alleviate unsatisfactory conditions. Although the cost of bringing such streets up to a satisfactory standard usually proves too high for all the owners concerned it is desirable that public health nuisance conditions should be removed. Apart from any temporary remedial measures carried out it is a fact that over the years the number of private streets has been reduced. During 1965 the demolition of unfit properties at Newton, Cambuslang, removed three such streets from the records.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

Public conveyances were the subject of many inspections throughout the year and the state of cleanliness of these vehicles was generally found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The various public schools within the County were again inspected, some because of complaints regarding the state of the conveniences. The school, which was the subject of a special report in 1964, was re-inspected and conditions were found to have greatly improved. During frosty weather it was necessary to register a strong complaint with the headmaster of another school and the conveniences were thereafter restored to a satisfactory condition.

CINEMAS

The few remaining cinemas operating within the County area were inspected and conditions generally found to be satisfactory.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The position with regard to caravan sites within the County at the end of the year was as follows:-

1.	Number of known caravan sites	64
2.	Number of licensed caravan sites	46
3.	Number of sites exempt from site licence	5
4.	Number of unlicensed caravan sites	13

The position with regard to the 13 unlicensed caravan sites was as follows:-

Number refused planning permission	3
Number granted planning permission	3
Number awaiting decision on planning application	2
Number for which no application has been made for planning permission or site licence	5

The 3 applicants refused planning permission appealed to the Secretary of State, and 2 of the appeals were still pending at the end of the year. The other appeal was rejected, and as the applicant had not removed his caravan from the site, the circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal for contravention of Section 1 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Action for removal of the caravans is being pursued with the occupiers of the 5 unlicensed sites, in respect of which no application for planning permission or site licence has been made. The licences for the 3 sites granted planning permission are under consideration.

Altogether during the year 21 unlicensed sites were cleared of caravans as a result of verbal or written warnings. These mostly concerned single residential caravans, and their existence was no doubt due to the fact that the occupants were unaware that the expression "caravan site" is defined in the Act as land on which a caravan is situated for the purposes of human habitation, and not only, as is generally supposed, a number of caravans.

The 46 licensed sites consist of:-

Sites containing a single caravan only	24
Sites containing 2-9 caravans	8
Sites containing 10 or more caravans	14

It will thus be seen that the smaller caravan sites tend to predominate in Lanarkshire. It is with the sites containing upwards of 10 caravans where there is still the greatest need for improvement. Although reasonable progress is being made in some cases towards the full implementation of the site licences, completion of others is disappointingly slow. Two unsatisfactory sites are likely to be curtailed or abolished by the construction of the new A74 - A80 link road from Maryville, Uddingston to Pleaknowe, Moodiesburn, which will pass through part of the sites. The licence for an unsatisfactory site at Larkhall changed hands during the year, but the new licensee had not taken any steps to fulfil the site licence conditions by the end of the year. A site for 14 residential caravans and one for 8 residential caravans at Grangepeel, Busby, for which an appeal by the licensee against the site licence conditions was pending, were acquired by East Kilbride Development Corporation with the intention of having the sites closed down. By the end of the year only one occupied caravan remained.

Two caravan sites became the responsibility of the new Burgh of Bishopbriggs as they were situated within its boundaries.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 710 - 662 with mechanical power and 48 without mechanical power.

The inspections numbered 435 including 426 of factories with mechanical power and 9 of factories without mechanical power. The following contraventions found in the course of routine inspections or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories were dealt with:-

Want of Cleanliness	42
Inadequate Ventilation	9
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	8
Unsuitable Convenience	32
Not separate for sexes	3

The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories:-

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Aero Engineers	4	Baker	42
Aluminium	5	Bricks	16
Agricultural Implements	3	Blacksmith	10
Aerated Waters	3	Bone Meal	1
Asphalt	2	Briquettes	2
Air Guns	1	Bleaching	2
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Boiler-making	1
Butcher	69	Boot Repairs	8

Box Factory	1	Oil Blending	1
Building Contractor	4	Oil Bottling	1
Carpet Cutting	1	Oxygen Manufacture	1
Cellulose Spraying	1	Printing	9
Coil Spring	2	Pattern-making	3
Confectionery	4	Paper-making	5
Concrete Blocks	12	Paintwork	5
Cartwright	2	Plant	8
Clock Manufacturers	1	Plumber	11
Coachbuilding	3	Panel Beating	1
Cabinet-making	5	Preserves	2
Curling Stones	1	Peat	2
Cement	3	Potato Crisps	1
Chemical	4	Poultry	3
Clothing	7	Property Maintenance	1
Chairs	2	Rag Sorting and Baling	2
Corn Grinding	8	Ropes and Twines	1
Drugs	1	Radio/T.V. Repairs	2
Dry Cleaning	7	Sawmill	11
Dressmakers	2	Scrap Metal	1
Electricity Generation	3	Sheetmetal	10
Electricity Cables	2	Steelmaking	16
Electrical Engineering	21	Spinning and Weaving	2
Enamelled Baths	1	Stoves	1
Fibre Glass Produce	1	Soap Works	1
Fireclay	5	Shoemaker	3
Firelighters and Firewood	7	Saddler	1
Food Products	3	Slaughterhouses	5
Furniture	1	Tubemaking	3
General Engineering	38	Textiles	1
Gasworks	3	Towel Supply	1
Ham Curer	1	Tailors	4
Hosiery	5	Tile Works	4
Iron Clothes Poles	1	Toolmakers	2
Iron Founding	7	Tar	1
Jewel Manufacturers	1	Telephone	1
Joiners	45	Thermostatic Controls	1
Laundry	12	Tripe Dressing	2
Leather Goods	2	Upholsterer	1
Lens Grinding	1	Vehicle Assemblers	4
Locomotive	4	Waggons	2
Motor Tyre Distributors	1	Watchmaker	2
Motor Car Salesmen	1	Wheels	3
Motor Repairs	95		
Moss Litter	3		
Moulding	1		
Metal Breaking	5		
Milk Bottle Tops	2		
Monumental Sculptors	1		
Milk Pasteurising	4		
Nails	1		
Navy Store	1		

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Bakers	9	Machinery Assemblers	1
Blacksmiths	7	Motor Repairs	2
Boot Repairer	2	Plant Maintenance	1
Sawmill	1	Plumber	8
Cabinetmaker	1	Painter	1
French Polisher	1	Photographer	1
Chemicals	1	Rag Store	1
Confectionery	1	Shoemaker	3
Dressmaker	2	Tripe Dressing	1
Hosiery	1	Meat Pickling	1
Joiners	2		
			48

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

In addition to the registrations during 1964 a further 644 premises were registered in 1965 and from the full total of 2,162, 60 were situated in the Burgh of Bishopbriggs. The appropriate information was passed on to the Town Council when the Burgh assumed their duties under the Act. Another 115 entries were deleted from the register for various reasons including the fact that the businesses had been given up at the time of the investigation, only relatives of the occupier were employed or the premises were the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The total number of premises remaining on the register at the end of the year was 1,987, and these were classified as follows:-

Offices	370
Retail shops	1,292
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	53
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	253
Fuel storage depots	19

358 premises received a general inspection during the year and, in addition, 1,376 other visits were made for the purpose of registration, the investigation of accidents and to give advice on matters arising from general inspections.

The following comments were made to H.M. Inspector on the operations of inspectors during the year:-

"The staff of sanitary inspectors was augmented during the latter half of the year by the addition of qualified personnel and as a result it was possible to make a serious start with the task of surveying the premises governed by the above Act.

The progress on the survey of premises at the end of the year can be regarded as satisfactory, bearing in mind the size of the task in the

County of Lanark and the many facts, circumstances and new procedures to be considered and absorbed by the staff, both technical and clerical. I am hopeful that a similar rate of progress can be maintained in 1966 and, if so, I am in no doubt that there will be no reason for criticism so far as the administration of the Act is concerned in the area of this Authority.

It was found that failure to provide thermometers, first-aid boxes and an abstract of the Act were the most common deficiencies, closely followed by contraventions relating to the ventilation of work rooms, the cleanliness and maintenance of sanitary conveniences, the provision of intervening ventilated spaces, and to sanitary accommodation being used for storage purposes.

The standard of cleanliness at some premises was not always as high as should be expected, and in this respect, it was noted that the Act did not appear to make provision for action to be taken to remedy the disrepair of walls, ceilings, doors and windows. When regulations are made under Section 4, consideration might be given to the inclusion of a requirement stipulating that walls, ceilings, doors, windows and other parts of the structure shall be kept in such a state of repair as will enable these to be effectively cleaned. Contraventions of Section 16 of the Act consisted mainly of broken and holed floor coverings, and in a few cases, of open-sided staircases not being provided with a handrail.

In a few instances, gravity feed slicing machines were found to be without an interlocked guard as specified in L.A. Circular 7 (Supplement 4) and in these cases, the special attention of the responsible party was drawn to the need for urgent remedial measures to be taken to make good the deficiency.

In all instances, where contraventions were found to exist, these were intimated to the owner or occupier by letter giving details of the offence and referring to the section of the Act concerned. A request was also made that the Department be advised by the party concerned of his intention to comply with the requirements.

The number of replies received was small in relation to the number of intimations made, although the general reaction was satisfactory, assurance being given in most cases that the requirements would be complied with or, in some cases, that the appropriate action had already been taken.

Accidents

Nine notifications of accidents were received during the year and none of these were fatal. Eight of the accidents were made the subject of investigation but in most cases this was regarded as an exercise to gain experience of the procedure involved.

Six of the accidents were of a minor nature resulting in cuts, bruises etc., caused by carelessness or foolhardiness on the part of the employee rather than breaches of safety precautions.

In another instance, where an employee had fallen through a trap door opening in the floor of a shop, which was not securely fenced as required by Section 16 of the Act, the occupier was notified of the deficiency. As a result a fence was provided and this is placed in a suitable position when the trap door is open.

The most serious accident reported concerned a part-time employee in a butcher's shop who suffered severe laceration of his left hand from an electrically operated mincing machine. As a result he lost most of his thumb and three fingers.

A very full investigation was made of the circumstances leading to the accident, signed statements being obtained from persons in the vicinity at the time. It was established that the main power switch had not been in the "off" position when the person was touching the machine and for some reason the safety cut-out mechanism had failed to operate. As a precautionary measure an approach was made to the suppliers of the machine with a view to their considering the circumstances and taking any action deemed necessary to avoid similar accidents in future.

The incident should serve as a warning to all persons concerned with the operation of dangerous machinery of the serious consequences when failures take place. It should also bring to the attention of inspectors dealing with the implementation of the Act the need to pay particular attention to such machines even in circumstances where the safety provisions are apparently satisfactory".

The following observations were made with regard to Section 8 - Lighting.

"The general impression given was that the standard of lighting in offices and shops appeared to be reasonably good, but an accurate opinion in this connection will require to await the proper measurement by photometer. The type of artificial lighting in use consisted in the main of tungsten lamps.

When natural lighting alone was assessed, it was thought to be affected to a varying degree by the manner in which goods were displayed in shop windows, and to the general practice among shopkeepers of using windows as advertising space.

Any examples of unsatisfactory lighting were confined mainly to back shops and to store rooms connected with shops. Usually this was due to there being no windows, or to existing windows being sealed up to prevent burglary, allied to the fact that electric lamps of insufficient wattage were in use.

In a few cases, particularly in butchers' shops, it was noted that the lights in the working areas were not suitably positioned to give maximum light on the working surfaces of cutting tables.

In such circumstances, the condition was brought to the attention of the person in charge at the time of the inspection.

Where sanitary conveniences were situated outwith the premises, these were mostly found to be without artificial lighting, and the persons responsible were asked to remedy this in terms of Section 9 of the Act.

In the absence of any accurate measurement no specific standards of lighting in terms of lumens were recommended to occupiers, but it is hoped to take action in this respect during 1966.

Only in one instance was the subject of undue glare raised, and this was in an accountant's office where it was found that the tungsten lamps were hung at a low level and were unshaded. No particular standard of assessing the glare factor was used. In a few other cases tungsten lamps were found to be without shades, but were hung at a sufficient height above the working surfaces as not to cause any noticeable glare. The occupiers were, nevertheless, advised by the inspectors that shades should be fitted".

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The primary object of this legislation is to ensure that all filling materials used in the manufacture of bedding, toys and articles of upholstery etc. are clean and that certain stipulated standards of cleanliness are maintained.

Inspections were made of the premises registered within the County and five samples were taken of filling materials. The results of the examination of these samples were conveyed to the users.

There are altogether five registered premises using materials governed by the Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT

This Act requires any person keeping a pet shop to obtain a licence from the Local Authority and animals must at all times be kept in suitable accommodation and the premises maintained in a satisfactory state in respect of size, sanitation, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.

Three licences are in operation in the County and the premises are maintained in good order. Two shops were discontinued during the year, one in Larkhall area and another in Uddingston, and a new licence was granted in respect of a pet shop in Blantyre.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

At the commencement of the year there were three private slaughter-houses and one knackery in the County area and these were situated in the following districts:-

Carstairs	(Sheep only)
Symington	(Sheep only)
Omoa	(Knackery)
Carluke	(Pigs only)

There was also a bone meal manufacturer with premises at Braidwood.

Omoa Knackery:- These premises continue to be conducted satisfactorily.

Nellfield Chemical Works, Braidwood:- The works were visited during the year but no cause for complaint was found at these visits.

PIGSTYES

56 inspections of pigstyes were made throughout the County during the year and the standard of maintenance and cleanliness was found in most cases to be satisfactory.

There were no plans submitted for new or extended piggeries.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

Throughout the year two licences under this Order were granted and none refused. The following table shows the licences in operation in the various Parishes:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Licences Granted</u>
Avondale	1
Blantyre	7
Bothwell	10
Cadder	6
Cambuslang	3
Cambusnethan	3
Carluke	4
Carnwath	2
Carstairs	1
Crawfordjohn	1
East Kilbride	3
Lesmahagow	1
New Monkland	1
Old Monkland	1
Rutherglen	1
Shotts	1
	<u>46.</u>

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The administration of the above Act provides that no person shall keep a boarding establishment for dogs or cats except under licence from the Local Authority, and regular visits were made to the various premises concerned.

Of the 29 establishments referred to in last Annual Report, 2 were transferred to the Burgh of Bishopbriggs in the month of March. 4 premises were still found to be exempt from the provisions of the Act, being principally breeding establishments at which the occasional boarding of animals is only incidental to the main business. Improvements were completed and licences granted at seven of the nine premises for which applications were outstanding at the end of last year, thereby making a total of 21 licensed boarding establishments in the landward area of the County at the end of the year. No boarding was taking place at the remaining two premises pending the necessary improvements being carried out.

Three new applications for licences were received, and these were being dealt with at the end of the year.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964.

The above Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1965, provides that no person shall keep a riding establishment except under the authority of a Licence granted by the Local Authority. This requirement refers to the business of keeping horses for let out on hire for riding or for use in providing, for payment, instruction in riding.

The Act requires that a local authority shall not decide on an application for a licence to keep a riding establishment until they have received and considered a report by a Veterinary Surgeon or Veterinary Practitioner authorised by them to inspect such premises. The report has to contain particulars, enabling the local authority to determine whether the premises are suitable for the desired purpose, and describe the condition of the premises and any horses found therein.

The Act also provides that in determining whether to grant a licence the local authority shall have regard to the suitability and the qualifications of the person keeping the Riding Establishment and to the need for securing accommodation which will be suitable in specific respects. The adequacy of pasture and shelter for horses at grass must be considered, and of food, bedding material, exercise and rest arrangements and of the intervals of attendance. Precautions against the spread of infection and for the protection of horses in case of fire must be acceptable. The maintenance of a good state of health, the suitability of the horses for the purpose for which they are kept and the adequacy of accommodation for forage, bedding, saddlery, etc. must also be considered.

Two Veterinary Surgeons were authorised by the County Council in terms of the Act, and reports were received in due course in respect of five premises for which applications had been made.

The procedure adopted in administering the provisions of the Act was that on a report being received from the Veterinary Surgeon, a visit was made to the Riding Establishment by the Divisional Sanitary Inspector, who ensured that any necessary repairs or improvements were carried out in accordance with the Veterinary Surgeon's recommendations. The Firemaster was also consulted regarding any recommendations or requirements for the protection of the horses in case of fire. On the premises being found to be satisfactory in all respects, the Veterinary Surgeon's report was then submitted to the County Council with the recommendation that a Licence be granted.

Of the 5 applications received, licences were granted in the case of 3 establishments, one application was withdrawn on the establishment being discontinued, and in the remaining instance certain improvements had still not been completed by the end of the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

I Staff employed in carrying out Local Authority functions under the Act.

(a)	Administration	2 (Part-time)
(b)	Survey	20 (Part-time)
(c)	Operational	2

II Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice.

Regular inspections are made of all known sources of likely infestation by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the County and advice is freely given by them during such inspections to owners and tenants of properties visited. When operators are at work on any particular infestation, surveys of surrounding properties are carried out and advice given, if found to be necessary.

The operatives are kept in constant employment in this County on request from owners of properties and farmers and on County Council and Regional Hospital Board properties i.e. refuse coups, cooking centres, schools, hospitals, etc. Publicity has been given to the requirements of the Act by means of the issue of posters and appropriate circulars to occupiers and owners of land and premises which are liable to infestation, particularly farms. Contiguous Burgh Authorities regularly obtain the services of the County Rodent Control Operatives, on a payment basis.

III Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation.

As already stated all Local Authority properties are regularly attended to, including slaughterhouses, refuse dumps, sewage works, etc. Normally these premises are dealt with on a three-monthly basis. As such premises are mostly under the control of the Health & Welfare Department regular inspections are required apart altogether from special inspections in respect of rats and mice infestation.

IV Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951:-

Nil

V General

No legal proceedings have been taken under the Act. In every instance where intimation is made to responsible owners and occupiers ready consent has been given by the responsible individuals in respect of engaging the Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis. Indeed, in certain instances farmers and others have entered into an agreement with the Department to have their premises disinfested at regular intervals during the year. Prior to 1965 only one of the pest destruction

officers was provided with a van for conveyance to the various premises. During the year the second operative had a van provided and this increased the daily potential coverage of work by this employee. Many building schemes are in progress within the County Council operational area and these are often the source of infestation through the carelessness of workmen. The mobility of the second operative has permitted such sources to be dealt with more expeditiously.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation of rats of various premises throughout the County and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operatives - 1,853.

The number of trapping operations was 203 and gassing was carried out on 503 occasions. The total actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 14,923 in addition to 945 mice.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the Rodent Control Operatives employed by this Department:-

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips	24
Dwellinghouses	1,603
Factories	30
Farms	18
Shops and Offices	24
Sewage Purification Works	8
Hospitals	9
Schools and Day Nurseries	37
Hall	1
Cooking Centres and Canteens	4
Hotels	2
Burns	38
Public Park	1
New Building Sites	11
Garages	8
Caravan Centres	3
Slaughterhouse	1
Occupational and Social Centres	2
Yards	2
Vacant Grounds	5
Cinema	1
Embankments	16
Monastery	1
Stores	3
Home	1
	<hr/>
	1,853
	<hr/>

In the area of resistance to warfarin treatment in the northern part of Lanarkshire extermination of rats was again carried out with a proprietary poison containing Shoxin Norbormide as a base. The results continue to be satisfactory and it is now intended to persist with this poison over a longer period in order to assess more accurately its effect under resistant conditions.

There was a marked increase in the number of rat complaints in the Cambuslang district due no doubt to the large scale demolition work in the re-development areas. This situation arose despite the fact that pest control measures were taken in old properties prior to demolition. The various complaints all received the attention of the pest destruction officer and extermination measures were successful.

The Disinfestation Officers also carry out the work of disinfecting all premises reported to be infested by bugs, beetles, etc. and this was successfully undertaken throughout the year in 243 instances.

BUGS, BEETLES ETC. DISINFESTATION

Dwellinghouses	223
Garages	5
Hospitals	3
Schools	4
Public Park	1
Homes	2
Hotel	1
Housing Site	1
Cooking Centre	1
Vacant Ground	1
Training College	1
	<hr/>
	243
	<hr/>

The above premises were treated for infestations by bugs, silver fish, moles, bees, blow flies, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, beetles, wood-mites, snails, niptus beetles, maggots, weasels, flies and spiders. 71 wasps' nests were also destroyed.

A complaint of infestation by mites received from the headmaster of a school became so heavy that a class room had to be vacated. The mites resembled grains of sand and mainly affected a particular area of the floor and certain desks situated immediately below ducted roof ventilators. The Department of Agriculture (Infestation Control) confirmed that the species was usually associated with the bodies of dead birds and treatment by spraying with benzene hexachloride and smoke generators was recommended and carried out. A search in the attic space of the school and the ventilating ducts revealed the presence of a number of bird carcasses, the remains of which, had they not been removed, could have given rise to a fresh infestation. Scaling of the roof space was carried out to prevent birds obtaining access.

There were two complaints about heavy infestations of stone flies, one at Carluke and one at Plains. The nymph stage of this fly is aquatic and the adult form feeds on lichens and algae. There was water-logged ground near both areas of complaint and although the flies do not move far from water and are poor on the wing they can be carried along by the wind. The mouth parts of the insect are weak and they are not known to bite humans or animals. It must be concluded therefore that bites said to have affected nearby residents must have been due to other insects such as midges or mosquitos. In the case at Plains the stream and walls, windows, doors, and paths at houses were treated with benzene hexachloride with satisfactory results. At Carluke the ground in the vicinity of a burn and the swampy area nearby were sprayed with D.D.T. liquid concentrate which was selective in action and non-toxic to fish life. This brought the infestation under control and resulted in its elimination.

FLY REPRESSION

The anti-fly campaign which has been carried on during the past few years by the disinfestation of all dustbin shelters, privies and privy middens was again operative throughout the year, all such places being treated once. It is, of course, impossible to assess the value of this work but there is no doubt whatsoever that as a protection of the public health of the community it is a worth while project.

Summary of work completed showing total cost involved.

	Dustbin Shelters	Privies	Middens	Pail Privies	Ashpits	Cost
Operation	1,138	9	6	9	7	£68.14.8d

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year with regard to the Scheme for the disinfection of houses formerly occupied by Tuberculosis patients. This disinfection is carried out by the Disinfestation Officers and is done by spraying with a solution of formaldehyde and treating with ammonia as the neutralising agent. The total number of houses disinfected was 35 comprising 29 Local Authority houses and 6 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £111.13.1d approximating to £3.4.0d per house.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION PRIOR APPROVALS

Proposals to instal or alter furnaces and erect chimneys at various premises were under consideration throughout the year in respect of

56 furnaces and 27 chimneys. After negotiation and adjustment of the details in certain cases, particularly with regard to chimneys, the various applications were approved. The following list does not include details of the prior approval of 50 furnaces for dwellinghouses but gives particulars of the installations at other premises.

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Dunlop Nursery, Ashgill. (D.S. Roberts)	One Lincoln type L.G.C.60E gas fired boiler. (18½ feet chimney)
Clyde Street, Carluke. (Messrs. R. & W. Scott Ltd.)	One "Colt Turbostatic" oil fired warm air heater. (28 feet chimney)
Block 3 Carfin Industrial Estate.	Three "Potterton" oil fired boilers.
Block 7 Carfin Industrial Estate.	One 6-RS-9 cast-iron sectional oil fired boiler.
Loaningdale School, Biggar.	Three Crane Whitehall series 37L oil fired cast-iron sectional boilers. (40 feet chimney)
Chryston Primary & Secondary Schools, Lindsaybeg Road, Chryston.	Two "Ideal" 513Ks coal fired boilers. (60 feet chimney)
Loaningdale School, Biggar.	One "Robin Hood" oil fired boiler. (17¼ feet chimney)
R.C. Secondary School, Laburnum Road, Tannochside.	Two "Ideal" 510Ks cast-iron sectional coal fired boilers. (84 feet chimney)
Stanmore House, Lanark. (Scottish Council for the Care of Spastics)	Two cast-iron sectional oil fired boilers. One Clayton steam packaged oil fired boiler. (52 feet chimney)
H.M. Detention Centre, Longriggend. (Scottish Development Department)	Two cast-iron sectional oil fired boilers. (52 feet chimney).
St. Mary's R.C.P. School, Cleland.	One sectional Beeston "Major" coal fired boiler.
School of Building, Cambuslang.	One sectional Beeston "Major" coal fired boiler.
Clydesdale College, Mossend.	One Robin Hood coal fired boiler.
Burnside Primary School.	One cast-iron sectional coal fired boiler. One gas fired boiler.

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Larkhall Health Institute and Library.	One Robin Hood coal fired boiler.
Auchinraith Special School.	Three sectional Beeston "Major" coal fired boilers. One Robin Hood coal fired boiler.
Cleland J.S. School.	One Robin Hood sectional coal fired boiler.
Westwood Road, Newmains. (Amerigo Jaconelli)	One indirect gas fired vertical heater. (38 feet chimney)
Eastfield Ropery, Rutherglen. (Messrs. John Wilson & Sons (Twines) Ltd.)	One John Thompson (Wilson) oil fired boiler. (64 feet chimney)
174 Main Street, Bellshill. (Lipton (Scotland) Ltd.)	Two Potterton gas fired boilers.
Carlisle Road, Larkhall. (Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd.)	One Potterton EOA 900 oil fired boiler. One Potterton EOA 700 oil fired boiler. (50 feet chimney)
789 Old Edinburgh Road, Bellshill. (Messrs. H.P. Tyler Ltd.)	One "Thermobloc Multipass" oil fired boiler. (25 feet chimney)
Strathaven Golf Clubhouse, Strathaven.	One Potterton oil fired boiler. (24 feet chimney)
Eddlewood Farm, Eddlewood. (Thomas Young)	One "Wilson" 'G' Demipac oil fired packaged boiler. (30 feet chimney)
Sports Pavilion, Forth. (Third District Council)	One Beeston 10H coal fired boiler. (24 feet chimney)
700 Old Edinburgh Road, Uddingston. (Scottish Brewers Ltd.)	One Diplomat 150 Potterton gas fired central heating boiler. (25½ feet chimney)
Moodiesburn. (Guy Motors Ltd.)	Three oil fired Dravo model 30 heaters. One oil fired Potterton D.O.A. 190 boiler. (4-37 feet chimneys)
Edinburgh Road, Bellshill (Messrs. Shanks & McEwan Ltd.)	One C.A.S. oil fired boiler. (27 feet chimney)

<u>Address and Occupier</u>	<u>Type of Plant</u>
Carstairs State Mental Hospital. (Ministry of Public Buildings)	Two coal fired boilers. (2-55 feet chimneys)
Scottish Aluminium Ware Ltd., Larkhall. (Industrial Estate)	Two Solair Lo-Boy Model B.O.L.412 oil fired boilers. (21 feet chimney)
Plains Road, Airdrie. (Geest Industries Ltd.)	One B. & E. European type oil fired boiler. (55 feet chimney)
Castlehill Yard, Carluke. (Messrs. Murdoch Mackenzie Ltd.)	One Rubery Owen oil fired warm air heater. (47 feet chimney)
Roadmeetings, Carluke. (Marley Concrete Ltd.)	One Allied O.F.A. 750 oil fired boiler. One Potterton Wallflame oil fired boiler. (25 feet chimney)
Dalton Special School.	Two Ideal 412 K.S. coal fired boilers.

In this County deposit gauges and SO₂ instruments have been set down for a number of years at different sites and valuable information has been obtained in an effort to assess the conditions in various industrial areas. A summary of the information obtained during 1965 is contained in the following tables.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Results of Monthly Observations expressed as Tons per Square Mile

	WINTER			SUMMER					WINTER				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novr.	Decr.	
BAILLIESTON	I.D.	9.25	10.68	14.43	19.14	16.99	16.56	10.45	15.68	10.77	8.72	10.40	10.50
	S.D.	10.93	6.00	6.18	7.29	5.85	4.56	4.20	6.73	6.29	7.05	4.83	5.06
BELLSHILL	I.D.	6.42	11.66	17.08	14.08	10.15	11.40	11.70	12.24	7.08	11.15	12.88	10.50
	S.D.	6.59	5.03	5.78	6.15	4.97	5.27	6.63	5.35	6.40	8.09	7.21	4.01
BLANTYRE	I.D.	7.07	5.68	13.63	10.63	9.47	7.89	10.78	5.27	4.56	5.61	6.77	4.53
	S.D.	7.33	3.65	5.62	6.65	5.32	3.00	11.57	5.69	5.20	8.09	4.91	3.89
BOGHEAD	I.D.	* -	0.39	1.14	1.06	1.24	1.07	1.12	0.83	0.63	0.55	0.93	1.31
	S.D.	* -	2.04	2.58	4.55	4.00	3.76	3.21	3.81	3.80	5.60	2.54	3.70
CAMBUSLANG	I.D.	* -	15.00	27.65	16.05	16.84	18.75	12.76	10.98	17.44	17.41	28.40	17.52
	S.D.	* -	7.73	10.81	6.96	7.55	5.11	5.31	6.18	6.22	10.47	9.34	6.16
CARFIN	I.D.	34.20	31.85	30.33	34.20	29.82	22.79	12.60	18.56	27.21	25.55	13.82	29.60
	S.D.	10.32	9.62	10.11	10.32	10.08	8.89	5.84	9.92	12.39	11.34	5.60	11.50
CARMYLE VILLAGE	I.D.	75.60	94.50	52.00	75.60	59.10	50.30	42.70	40.30	83.00	38.70	26.82	51.30
	S.D.	8.22	3.66	7.21	8.22	7.29	7.51	7.51	9.11	9.55	9.87	8.15	9.90

I.D. Insoluble Deposit S.D. Soluble Deposit

* Collecting Bottles Broken by Frost.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

SUMMARY SHOWING HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES AND TOTAL SOLIDS FOR YEAR AT EACH STATION - EXPRESSED AS TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

	SUMMER MONTHS			WINTER MONTHS			YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Total	Average
BAILLIESTON	I.D. 19.14	10.45	14.93	14.43	8.72	10.66	153.57	12.80
	S.D. 7.29	4.20	5.82	10.93	4.83	6.67	74.97	6.24
	Total Solids		20.75			17.33	228.54	19.04
BELLSHILL	I.D. 14.08	7.08	11.11	17.08	6.42	11.61	136.34	11.36
	S.D. 6.63	4.97	5.79	8.09	4.01	6.12	71.48	5.96
	Total Solids		16.90			17.73	207.82	17.32
BLANTYRE	I.D. 10.78	4.56	8.10	13.63	4.53	7.21	91.89	7.66
	S.D. 11.57	3.00	6.24	8.09	3.65	5.58	70.92	5.91
	Total Solids		14.34			12.79	162.81	13.57
BOGHEAD	I.D. 1.24	0.63	0.99	1.31	0.39	0.86	10.27	0.93 *
	S.D. 4.55	3.21	3.85	5.60	2.04	3.29	39.59	3.60 *
	Total Solids		4.84			4.15	49.86	4.53 *

DEPOSIT GAUGES - continued

	SUMMER MONTHS				WINTER MONTHS			YEAR	
	Highest	Lowest	Average		Highest	Lowest	Average	Total	Average
CAMBUSLANG	I.D. 18.75	10.98	15.47		28.40	15.00	21.20	198.80	18.07 *
	S.D. 7.55	5.11	6.22		10.81	6.16	8.90	81.84	7.44 *
	Total Solids		21.69				30.10	280.64	25.51 *
CARFIN	I.D. 34.20	12.60	24.20		34.20	13.82	27.56	310.53	25.88
	S.D. 12.39	5.84	9.57		11.50	5.60	9.75	115.93	9.66
	Total Solids		33.77				37.31	426.46	35.54
CARMYLE VILLAGE	I.D. 83.00	40.30	58.50		94.50	26.82	56.49	689.92	57.49
	S.D. 9.55	7.29	8.20		9.90	3.66	7.83	96.20	8.02
	Total Solids		66.70				64.32	786.12	65.51

* 11 Months

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES

Milligrams S.O.₂ per 1,000 Square centimetres per day

STATION	WINTER			SUMMER					WINTER		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Novr. Decr.
BAILLIESTON	15.0	14.0	9.3	8.2	6.1	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.7	7.7	10.8 11.7
BELLSHILL	11.0	10.0	7.9	6.0	4.7	3.3	2.5	2.8	-	4.6	8.9 7.6
BLANTYRE	8.0	10.0	7.4	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.7	7.3 11.2
BOGHIEAD	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.9 2.3
CAMBUSLANG	17.0	18.0	14.7	10.3	8.0	4.3	6.7	4.1	6.9	5.7	16.7 11.1
CARFIN	5.8	10.0	7.2	5.8	4.6	4.9	2.3	4.6	5.0	8.1	6.5 9.2
<u>CARMYLE</u>											
Police Station	19.0	14.0	15.2	11.8	9.3	10.5	5.9	10.0	7.2	11.5	12.5 17.3
Welfare Institute	15.0	17.0	16.7	10.2	6.1	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.8	8.6	11.0 9.1
CLELAND	22.0	16.0	13.1	14.9	7.7	9.1	3.9	9.8	4.9	10.9	21.9 16.1

A number of complaints regarding the emission of smoke, dust, grit and fumes were received throughout the year and these were thereafter the subject of enquiry. Every endeavour was made to have remedial measures carried out or proper precautions taken to prevent a recurrence and the following is a note of the more important cases dealt with and the action taken to deal with the complaints.

Carmyle:- The residents in Carmyle village once more found occasion to complain about soot and grit emission from Clyde's Mill Power Station.

The grit complaint arose through the arresters on the intermediate pressure boilers failing to function satisfactorily due to undetected chokages causing grit to pass to the chimney flue instead of to the precipitator. Some boilers had level indicators fitted to the arresters during the year for the purpose of warning the boiler operators whenever chokages occurred. Experiments with these indicators were still taking place at the end of the year and it is expected that the remaining arresters of this type will be fitted with level indicators when the boilers are out-of-use for annual survey.

Gartgill, Coatbridge:- Volumes of black smoke were observed to rise on occasion within the County boundary adjacent to Townhead in the Burgh of Coatbridge. The burning of waste chemicals and other trade waste brought from the Falkirk and Grangemouth areas was the cause of the trouble. The firm concerned was warned and as a result they provided alternative arrangements for the disposal of the material at the place of origin.

Glenboig Fireclay Works:- A new plant for the crushing and preparation of materials in the process of manufacturing firebricks gave rise to serious complaints about dust emission. Four cyclone dust arresters are fitted as standard equipment for the plant but these have proved inadequate to deal effectively with the fine material contained in the exhaust ducts. Additional and more efficient arrestment plant is to be fitted but delivery of this equipment was awaited at the end of the year.

Colvilles—Clugston—Shanks Ltd:- This plant was again the subject of complaint and it would appear that despite the fitting of additional spray jets to the dust suppression system conditions at the plant had not improved because many jets were out of action through frost damage and chokage. Overhaul of the system was again undertaken by the firm and the management are endeavouring to reach agreement with the manufacturer of the equipment to arrange for the regular inspection and maintenance of the system and thus ensure its operation at maximum efficiency.

Clyde Paper Works, Rutherglen:- Complaints of fine ash emission from the chimney at this works were found to be due to a fault in the water spray arrangement of the arrester system and the management took action to deal with the situation.

Actid Limited, Blantyre:- The emission of small particles from one of the chimneys at this works was the subject of complaint from an adjoining factory where it was said the emissions caused damage to the coachwork of employees' cars. The circumstances were reported to the Alkali Inspector who is dealing with the complaint.

Tam's Loup Quarry, Harthill:- The fitting of two new cyclone arresters to the asphalt plant and the replacement of two drums on the primary and secondary dryers were effective in reducing smoke and grit emission which had been the subject of complaint.

Ranco Motors Limited, Tannochside:- The burning of trade waste on a piece of ground within the factory premises gave rise to complaints and on being approached on the matter the firm agreed to provide a suitable incinerator. A sealed flame gas furnace was then installed and this operated with entire satisfaction in disposing of the waste material.

Kirklands Mental Hospital, Bothwell:- Two "Oldbury" chain grate stokers were fitted to the Lancashire boilers at this hospital with very satisfactory results.

Smoke Control Areas

The enquiry in connection with the Burnside (Part), High Burnside, Springhall, Cathkin and Kirkhill, Cambuslang, Smoke Control Area Order, 1964, referred to in last Annual Report, was held in Cambuslang on 18th February, 1965. The single objection was based on the plea that local coal merchants did not have the necessary facilities to provide guaranteed supplies of dry authorised fuels. Evidence was produced by the County Council showing that adequate supplies of suitable smokeless fuels were available from merchants in the area and after the Secretary of State had considered the terms of the report on the enquiry he confirmed the Smoke Control Order on 5th April, 1965.

This is the first area in the County to involve considerable works, either of installation or alteration, and since it was also the first occasion that freedom of choice in the selection of approved appliances had been allowed to householders, a great amount of prior preparation took place in the designing of specifications for the various types of fireplaces. This preparatory work was undertaken in the period preceding confirmation of the Order. It was thus possible to issue schedules to all householders immediately following confirmation and the work of installation at some houses was started very soon thereafter. Two Clerks of Works, engaged for the purpose, supervised all stages of the work and it was thus possible to ensure that the fitting of appliances was in accordance with the requirements of the Act and also complied with the Building Regulations. Initial progress was satisfactory but towards the end of July a shortage of suitable appliances developed and progress was severely checked. The shortage mainly affected gas appliances and as almost 50 per cent of the alterations involved the installation of gas room heaters it soon became clear that it would not be possible to complete all the works by 8th October, 1965 when the Order was due to come into operation.

The County Council then resolved to postpone the date of operation until 31st December, 1965, but before that date it was realised that the problems causing this delay had not been fully resolved, and it then became necessary to make a further postponement until 30th April, 1966.

The long term programme of the County Council has suffered delays due to the initial difficulty in appointing staff, the time involved in dealing with the objection already mentioned, and the considerable increase in work required to deal with alterations on a "freedom of choice" basis. Two further Clerks of Works were, however, appointed in October to survey a further area to be named the Burnside (Remainder) and Cambuslang Smoke Control Area. The survey was well advanced at the end of the year and the figures produced showed that 3,742 dwelling-houses were included and approximately 5,734 adaptations would be necessary.

It is hoped to proceed with the formalities of making the new Order in the Spring of 1966.

The work of adapting and replacing old heating appliances brings many problems, particularly bearing in mind the fact that freedom of choice has encouraged the householder to select his appliance from a much wider range. The experience gained in this respect over the past year has been invaluable, however, and should help to anticipate problems to be overcome in future areas. An excellent liaison has been developed with the various contractors and this ensures that proper and timely intimation of the commencement of work is made and that defective workmanship is quickly remedied.

The Beaver Committee Report on atmospheric pollution stated "there can be no doubt that the effect of air pollution on health is wholly bad, whether measured positively in relation to growth, well-being and joy of living or more negatively in terms of death, disease and the economic loss which goes with incapacity to work..... The case for preventive action is overwhelming." It is therefore hoped that the work of establishing Smoke Control Areas now well begun will continue with even greater vigour until the air we breathe in the densely populated areas attains some of the sparkle and freshness of the atmosphere in the more rural surroundings of Lanarkshire.

Burning Colliery Spoil Banks:- The number of such complaints has been greatly reduced in recent years but one or two sources still give concern. The residents at Annathill raised objections to the dust from the bing at Bedlay Colliery where a private firm have been removing blaes from this still smouldering pile. There are no reasonable means available to extinguish the burning area but the operators agreed, so far as the dust nuisance was concerned, to stop their excavating work whenever the wind was likely to carry dust towards the houses. This agreement has been observed by the firm and has reduced the cause for complaint.

The attention of the National Coal Board was directed to the fumes being emitted from the burning bing at the disused Wilsontown Colliery and steps were thereafter taken to cut off the burning portion.

DAIRIES

1965 proved to be a year of considerable activity for the Department in the field of milk production and distribution, between on the one hand the continued interest shown by farmers in the cubicle system of cattle housing, and on the other the coming into force on 19th April of the Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order, 1965.

In the absence of bye-laws containing precise and acceptable standards for cubicle byres and buildings of a similar nature, proposals for a modern lay-out of dairy accommodation could only be considered on the basis of the existing Dairy Byelaws. Although some relaxation usually took place, this situation tended to demand, in the opinion of producers, too high a standard, with the result that renovation of existing buildings with the object of saving labour was considered too costly. There was some merit in this claim since milking operations are not carried out in cubicle byres. It had to be remembered however, that the bye-laws were framed to promote the health of cattle in dairies and it can hardly be said that badly constructed buildings, difficult to clean and where dirt could harbour easily, conformed to these requirements.

With the object of avoiding unnecessarily expensive alterations to dairy buildings, the Lanarkshire Branch of the National Farmers' Union submitted a request to the County Council to relax the requirements of the Dairy Byelaws with regard to the following points:- the requirements as to floor space and cubic space per animal, the treatment of the internal wall surfaces, and the policy of insisting on two separate dairy apartments, particularly where a bulk storage tank had been installed.

The Committee received the representations sympathetically and in order to consider the problem on a national basis obtained the views of other local authorities on the subject. Visitations were also paid to farms in Lanarkshire operating the new systems, and for comparison some of the older dairy byres were also inspected. At the end of the year the Committee had not come to a decision on the National Farmers' Union's request but it was expected that some change in the standards, taking cognisance of the new systems, would take place early in 1966.

Many producers were quite prepared to proceed with renovations without awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, and as a result a number of premises changed over to the cubicle system, or were actively engaged in conversions at the end of the year.

While this progressive trend continued amongst the majority of milk producers, the number of registered dairy farms still showed a considerable reduction during the year, the figure of 853 at 31st December being 74 less than in 1964. On the other hand, the total quantity of milk produced, 27,873,346 gallons, showed an increase from the previous year.

As reported in an earlier paragraph, there were fewer dairy farms in Lanarkshire at the end of the year, and a table showing the number of registrations and types of licence held in each Parish is given on the following page of this report. Briefly, the relative figures so far as these affect producers are as follows:-

Total number of Dairy Farms in County:	853
Number of these farms fully registered and licensed to produce Designated Milk:	853 or 100%

Registration:- The number of new certificates of Registration granted by the Local Authority was 84, making a total of 1,187 registered dairies - 853 producers and 334 retailers only - at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 22 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

Staphylococcus Pyogenes var Aureus:- Investigation and treatment by the farmer's Veterinary Officer were continued at a farm in the East Kilbride area where staphylococcus pyogenes var aureus was being found in the milk. The County Milk Officer made regular visits to the farm and samples were taken at frequent intervals to determine the effect, if any, of the measures being taken. While a negative result was obtained on three separate occasions, repeat samples failed to confirm the complete elimination of the infection. No sustained improvement had been affected by the end of the year and the milk in question continued to be despatched in bulk for pasteurisation.

The installation of bulk storage tanks, which are now a common and accepted item of dairy equipment, continued during 1965, and 121 such tanks were added to the 214 already in operation. This gave a total of 335 at the end of the year, which means that over 39% of Lanarkshire dairy farms are operating on this system. At 2 of the farms where bulk storage tanks were installed, a pipeline was fitted to convey the milk directly from the byre to the milkhous, while at 35 of the farms the more popular round-the-byre system was adopted whereby the milk is taken by pipeline from each individual cow as it is being milked and conveyed to the bulk storage tank in the dairy. At the end of the year single-line pipelines were in use at 28 farms, while a total of 91 farms were equipped with the round-the-byre system.

The following table gives the number and capacity of the bulk storage tanks in use at the end of the year:-

	<u>Capacity in Gallons</u>												Total
	80	110	125	140	150	175	200	225	250	300	350	400	
No. of Tanks	1	4	16	18	71	81	45	1	70	10	14	4	335

Routine visitation of dairy farms again revealed a number of dis-conformities with the Dairy Byelaws, and these were directed to the attention of the dairymen concerned. Repair and renovation of dairy premises is continually in progress at one farm or another, and altogether 16 steadings were dealt with in this connection.

In addition, new or extended byre accommodation was provided at the following farms:-

Bonanhill, Strathaven.
 Greenfield, Strathaven.
 Over Letham, Strathaven.
 Crookboat, Sandilands.
 Croft-an-Righ, Dolphinton.
 Treesbank, Harthill.
 Leameadow, Carluke.
 Highlawside, Glassford.
 Mafflat, Quarter.
 Silvermuir, Ravenstruther.
 Muirhouse, Libberton.
 Blackbog, Quarter.
 Auchtool, Lesmahagow.
 Darnfillan, Lesmahagow.
 Millmoor, Carmichael.
 Gaiudykehead, Airdrie.
 Glenboig Farm, Glenboig.
 Annathill, Glenboig.
 Cromlet, Airdrie.
 Greenshieldhouse, Carnwath.
 Broadfield, Symington.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PREMISES REGISTERED AND

THE NUMBER OF DESIGNATED LICENCES IN EACH PARISH

PRODUCERS ONLY							RETAILERS ONLY				
	Total Registered	Premium Licences	Cert. Licences	Standard Licences	T.T. Licences	Producers holding Dealers Licences	Designated				
							Total Registered	Ordinary Only	Licence Holders	Supplementary Licences	Pasteurisers
1. Avandale	104	.	.	2	102	4	2	.	2	.	.
2. Biggar	12	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. Blantyre	9	1	.	.	8	1	20	.	20	.	.
4. Bothwell	26	.	.	1	25	2	65	1	62	2	2
5. Cadder	33	.	3	.	30	7	32	1	28	3	1
6. Cambuslang	11	3	1	.	7	.	20	.	20	.	.
7. Cambusnethan	25	.	1	.	24	.	13	.	11	2	.
8. Carluke	39	.	1	1	37	3	13	4	9	.	2
9. Carmichael	19	.	.	.	19	.	2	.	2	.	.
10. Carmunnack	5	2	.	.	3	2	3	.	3	.	.
11. Carnwath	53	.	1	.	52	4	6	.	6	.	.
12. Carstairs	22	.	2	.	20	2	2	.	2	.	1
13. Caulter	6	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
14. Cavington & Thankertan	8	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.
15. Crawford	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.
16. Crawfordjohn	9	.	1	.	8	1	1	.	.	1	.
17. Dalserf	17	.	1	.	16	3	24	.	24	.	1
18. Dolphintan	6	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.
19. Douglas	6	.	.	.	6	.	5	3	2	.	.
20. Dunsyre	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
21. East Kilbride	66	6	3	1	56	4	23	.	23	.	1

22. Glasgow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	2	-
23. Glassford	39	2	1	-	36	1	2	2	-	2	-	-
24. Hamilton	31	-	1	-	30	4	11	-	-	8	3	-
25. Lamington and Wandel	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Lanark	12	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Lesmahagow	108	-	4	1	103	5	6	3	-	3	-	1
28. Libberton	19	-	3	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. New Monkland	48	-	2	1	45	10	14	-	-	10	4	-
30. Old Monkland	7	-	2	-	5	3	25	1	-	22	2	-
31. Pettinain	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Rutherglen	1	-	-	-	1	1	14	-	-	12	2	1
33. Shotts	45	-	-	1	44	4	16	-	-	15	1	2
34. Stonehouse	24	-	-	2	22	-	6	-	-	6	-	-
35. Symington	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Walston	7	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Wiston and Roberton	10	-	1	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLE COUNTY	853	16	33	11	793	70	334	14	298	22	12	
Biggar (Burgh)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Lanark (Burgh)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-

Designated Licences.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965:- This Order, which came into force on 19th April, 1965, re-enacts with amendments the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951 and 1952. The principal changes are the introduction of two new grades of milk, Premium and Standard, the discontinuance of the designations Certified and Tuberculin Tested after 31st December, 1965, and the permitted use of approved chemicals for the sterilisation of equipment as an alternative to steam or scalding water. In addition, a different phosphatase test for pasteurised milk is introduced, the heat treatment of milk in unlicensed premises is forbidden, and the pasteurisation of milk more than once before retail sale is also forbidden.

The new Premium grade of milk is subject to a compositional as well as a bacteriological standard, the minimum compositional standards being 3.5% by weight of milk fat and 8.5% by weight of milk solids other than milk fat. It is also required to be cooled to a temperature not exceeding 45°F immediately after production and retained at that temperature until it is bottled, after which the temperature must not exceed 50°F till it leaves the retailer's premises for delivery to the consumer. It may be bottled at the farm or elsewhere.

The new Standard grade more or less replaces the time-honoured Tuberculin Tested designation, the principal alteration meantime, apart from the name, being in the bacteriological standard. A provision that Standard milk will be cooled after production to a temperature not exceeding 50°F, as compared with 60°F for Tuberculin Tested, will not come into force until 1st September, 1966.

In effect, the coming into force of this new Order meant that all designated licences held under the previous Orders were due to expire on 31st December, 1965, and a considerable volume of work was involved in acquainting the producers, dealers, and retailers, with the relevant requirements, and ensuring that the necessary applications were submitted for a new licence. This latter item proved to be a time-consuming operation, due partly to the natural apathy of the persons concerned, and partly to the influence of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, who advised dairymen that there was no need for the majority of producers, unless they were supplying milk for raw liquid consumption in a specified area, to take out a Standard or Premium Licence from the Local Authority.

By the end of the year, however, the majority of applications had been received, and a total of 31 licences under the new Order had been granted. In all, Score Cards in connection with designated licences were completed in respect of 100 premises during the year, and details of the various licences in operation at 31st December are given in the foregoing Table.

The number of Dealers' Licences included in the Table are as follows:-

<u>Dealers' Licences</u>	<u>No. of Licence Holders</u>	
Certified Milk	10	
Certified and T.T. Milk	8	
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	9	
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	-	
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	8	
T.T. Milk	56	
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	25	
Pasteurised Milk	186	
Premium Milk	1	
Standard and Pasteurised Milk	3	
		306
<u>Dealers' Supplementary Licences</u>		
T.T. Milk	7	
Certified and T.T. Milk	1	
Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	7	
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	3	
Pasteurised Milk	4	
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	-	
		22
		328

The following licences were granted during the year:-

<u>Producers</u>	<u>Producers Only</u>	<u>Producer/Retailers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Certified	1	2	3
T.T.	24	1	25
Premium	11	5	16
Standard	10	1	11
	46	9	55
<u>Dealers</u>			
Certified			1
T.T.			9
Pasteurised			36
Premium			1
Standard			3
			50

Visits to Farms, etc.:- The following Table shows the number of visits made by the Milk Officers during 1965.

At Farms

Routine Visits	3,818
Following unsatisfactory samples	1,128
Designated Licences	295

Outwith Farms

Dealers	<u>352</u>
	<u>5,593</u>

The farm visits shown in the foregoing paragraph amount to a total of 5,241, or an average of 6.1 visits per farm.

746 visits were also made to dairy farms during the year by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

Milk Samples:- Samples taken of Certified and Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted to the Count and Coliform tests, while Pasteurised Milk was submitted to the Phosphatase and Coliform tests. On the advent of the new Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, on 19th April, a new Phosphatase test was introduced for Pasteurised Milk and samples of the two new designations Premium and Standard, were examined for Count and Coliform. In the case of Premium, a compositional test for milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat had also to be satisfied.

The following Table does not include samples taken under Food and Drugs legislation but shows the total number of samples of milk taken from all sources as a check on the cleanliness of the various supplies, viz.:-

	<u>At Farms</u>			<u>Outwith Farms</u>		
	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	TOTAL	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Designated	2,655	693	26.1	542	114	21.03
	GRAND TOTAL			3,197		
	Total Disconform			807		
	Percentage Disconform			25.2 (1964 - 30.08%)		

The percentage of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows a decrease of 4.88% compared with the figure for 1964.

Sterility of Milk Bottles:- Attention was again paid during the year to the sterility of milk bottles after washing and sterilisation.

Many defects were brought to light and advice given for their correction, and of 54 bottles examined for sterility the results were as follows:-

Bottles sterile	37
Slightly contaminated	4
Heavily contaminated	<u>13</u>
Total	<u>54</u>

Coliform Bacilli were present in only 1 of the bottles.

Milk Supplied to School Children:- Under the Milk in Schools Scheme approximately 3,853 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the Schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

Approximately 97.5% of this milk is pasteurised and the remainder was Certified or Tuberculin Tested.

Complaints from Headmasters received from time to time are fully investigated immediately and reports are made to the County Council and the Director of Education. Fifty-nine such complaints were received during the year, which is a considerable increase from the previous year. Included in this figure however, are 50 complaints relating to only two suppliers, the premises of both being outwith the County of Lanark area.

In one case, involving 39 complaints, 18 were all regarding one day's delivery. Apparently over-stocking had taken place at the Creamery during a warm spell of weather, with the result that the bulk of the milk supplied to the Schools was sour.

In the other case, involving 11 complaints, the principal cause was foreign material in the bottles.

The responsible Committee of the County Council took a very serious view of these complaints and, despite the Creameries both being situated in the areas of other local authorities, they visited each of the premises and impressed on the managements the need for the utmost care in the supply of milk to Schools.

A total of 18,496,902 bottles of milk were supplied to school children in the area during the year, which provides a figure of 1 complaint per 313,506 bottles of milk consumed.

138 samples of school milk were taken during the year, 117 at schools and 21 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

12 of these samples did not conform to the required standard.

Scottish Milk Marketing Board's Keeping Quality Payment Scheme:-

Under this Scheme the milk of producers is tested once each week for hygienic quality by means of the Modified Resazurin Test, the test which was used in the former Scottish Milk Testing Scheme, and producers

whose milk fails the test may be subject to financial penalties. The object of the Board's scheme is to prevent the inclusion of milk of unsatisfactory keeping quality in the bulk supplies and to encourage and assist suppliers to improve their standards in the production and handling of milk.

Figures issued by the Board have shown that, during 1965, the number of producers in Lanarkshire who have been penalised for successive failures of the weekly test varied according to the time of year, being 9 in the month of January, gradually rising to a peak of 45 in the month of August, and then declining again to 9 in the month of December. The continued policy of the Board not to release the names of the affected producers however, precluded any follow-up procedure on the part of the Department.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds:- By the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland as from 31st March, 1938, and I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector for the following statement of the work carried out during the year:-

Herds registered	1,543
Herds inspected	750
Cows examined	54,294

Biological Examination of Milk:-

Tuberculosis:- During the year no samples of milk were submitted for Biological examination. The last positive result was obtained in 1949 and since 1950, 287 samples examined have all been negative..

Tuberculosis Order, 1938:- No animals were dealt with under the above Order during the year.

Attested Herds Scheme:- As at 31/12/65 there were 1,543 attested herds in the County of Lanark, 853 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order. The remaining 690 were not dairy herds and were, therefore, not registered. The Scheme is supervised by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture. During the year, reactors to the Tuberculin Test were found in 6 herds, the total number of reactors being 11.

The registered dairy premises in the County at the end of the year comprised accommodation for a total of 31,798 animals.

Exempted Premises:- There are 343 farms or holdings throughout the County area where milk cows are kept but the premises are exempt from registration under the terms of the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 515.

Burgh of Biggar:- 1 milkshop and 1 milk bottling store are registered within the Burgh, dealing only in bottled milk. Both premises were kept in a satisfactory condition.

Burgh of Lanark:- There are 7 registered retailers of milk in the Burgh and the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order.

ICE CREAM

The following table shows the position in respect of premises registered in accordance with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1965.	95	150
Number of applications for registration considered during 1965.		
(i) Number granted	10	23
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during 1965.	9	11
<u>Exempted Premises</u>		
Landward Area	260	-
Biggar (Burgh)	3	-
Lanark (Burgh)	10	-

122 samples of Ice Cream and 12 samples of Milk Ice were submitted for Bacteriological examination. 36 of the Ice Cream samples and one Milk Ice sample failed to comply with the required standards. The samples failed as follows:-

	<u>Count only</u>	<u>Coliform only</u>	<u>Count and Coliform</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Ice Cream	6	19	11	36
Milk Ice	-	-	1	1

Failing samples are intimated to the persons concerned, and subsequent visits are made to the premises by the Sanitary Inspector, who carries out a thorough investigation in an effort to determine the cause of the unsatisfactory sample.

Routine inspections of ice-cream premises and vehicles are continually being carried out, and the contraventions found during 1965 followed a similar pattern to that of previous years, the most common being the storage of unauthorised goods in manufacturing apartments, the absence of soap and towel on vehicles, and the failure of traders to have their name and Registered number inscribed on the ice-cream vehicle. Each complaint was directed to the attention of the person concerned, and in all instances, informal action was sufficient to have the defects satisfactorily remedied.

FOOD HYGIENE

The terms of the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, are designed to ensure that all food to be consumed by the public will reach the consumer free from contamination, especially contamination likely to give rise to intestinal illnesses. In this connection there was a total of 1,357 inspections made of food premises.

The additional staff of sanitary inspectors engaged during the latter part of the year made it possible for a complete and detailed survey to be carried out at 215 food premises. The object of the survey is to ascertain to what extent the premises fall short of the requirements of the Regulations. The premises inspected have been classified as follows:-

Hotels	2
Restaurants, Snack-bars, Canteens and Cafes	10
Public Houses and Licensed Clubs	32
Bakehouses	8
Food Shops - all types	161
Food Stores and Food Factories	2

Notifications were sent to the owners of 210 premises in which defects were found or improvements were required.

It is essential that readily available provision is made in food premises for food-handlers to maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness, failing which serious contamination of food can take place. In this respect it was found that at 152 premises there was failure to display suitable notices regarding hand washing; at 87 premises sufficient and suitable washhand basins were not provided; and at 35 premises the washhand basins were not provided with an adequate supply of hot water. Failure to provide either soap, nailbrush or towel was found in 103 premises.

It is equally important that equipment used in the preparation or storage of food and utensils with which food comes into contact are thoroughly cleaned and sterilised. Sufficient and suitable sinks and an adequate supply of hot water are necessary for this purpose, and it was found that in 84 premises such sinks were lacking and in 39 premises a hot water supply to the sinks was not provided.

It is also essential that all parts of food premises should be kept clean and in such a state of repair as will enable them to be effectively cleaned, but it was found that 81 food premises were unsatisfactory in these respects.

Other contraventions found related to defects in sanitary conveniences, lack of ventilation of food rooms, and failure to provide first aid equipment, accommodation for outdoor clothing and suitable and sufficient refuse receptacles.

In all instances where contraventions were found to exist, they were intimated by letter to the owner of the food premises, giving details of the contraventions and requesting that remedial measures be taken. The general reaction to these intimations was satisfactory and gave the impression that most food traders are aware of their responsibility to the public and of the need to maintain a good standard of hygiene.

The survey of food premises continues and repeat inspections will be made to ensure that the requirements of the Regulations are carried out without undue delay.

The sampling for bacteriological examination of a wide variety of canned and open meats from food premises throughout the County was carried out to ascertain whether any of these commodities showed evidence of contamination by food poisoning organisms. Fifty-six samples were submitted and all proved negative.

The sampling of butter and cheese, particularly from bulk containers, was carried out over a period of a month to check whether the condition of these commodities bore any relationship to an incidence of gastric illness. The bacteriological examination of the twenty-eight samples submitted produced negative results.

There was a local scare in one area following a complaint by a housewife to a newspaper about the unsatisfactory condition of a tin of luncheon meat of foreign origin. She stated that the tin had been given to her in replacement for a similar tin, the contents of which were also bad. The vanman who sold the meat is alleged to have told the woman that all tins of this particular brand were bad, and on this being repeated to the press the headlines in one morning paper read "A foreign canned meat scare hit Lanarkshire yesterday."

There were several anxious telephone calls to this office from the press, the firms supplying the tins, and members of the public, but no comment could be made until the contents of the tin had been examined by the Regional Bacteriologist. So much prominence had been given to the incident that one enquiry received came from the embassy of the country of origin.

The ultimate outcome of the enquiries showed that almost the whole of the consignment of luncheon meat had already been sold before the complaint, that no other complaints had been made and that the Bacteriologist's report proved the sample to be negative for food poisoning organisms.

Although the case received more attention than the circumstances warranted there is no doubt that the extra publicity given helps to maintain at a high pitch the public's awareness of the danger involved in consuming contaminated food.

THE FOOD (PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT)
(SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1963.

Regular and frequent inspections of meat delivery vehicles operating in the landward area of the County were continued during the year.

Since the Regulations came into force on 1st July, 1964, considerable improvement has been effected, and the various contractors and meat handlers are now well aware of their responsibilities.

In nearly all cases, the initial recommendations made to the contractors regarding the alterations which were necessary to make the vehicles conform with the requirements of the Regulations were found to have been carried out, the principal complaint met with during the year being the irregular cleaning of the canvas covers. This is a recurring complaint which requires constant vigilance on the part of the inspectors and will no doubt continue to be a source of complaint until the period of grace provided in the Regulations for such vehicles expires in 1968.

The overalls worn by meat handlers were found on several occasions to be dirty or soiled, but a verbal warning was found to be sufficient to effect an improvement in each case. It was also found that, while head and neck coverings were supplied by the contractors, they were not always worn by the persons handling the meat. As with the overalls, a verbal warning was sufficient to have this complaint rectified.

The position with regard to the meat delivery vehicles operating in this area can be said to be generally satisfactory, although regular inspection is essential to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar, Lanark, Bishopbriggs and East Kilbride and the type of samples procured etc:-

DISTRICT	Inspections made	<u>Samples Procured</u>			<u>Analysed</u>		
		Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Consultant Public Analyst	County Public Analyst	Not Analysed
County Area	1,386	98	1,466	1,564	41	1,523	-
Burgh of Biggar	26	-	32	32	2	30	-
Burgh of Lanark	61	6	68	74	3	71	-
Burgh of Bishopbriggs	52	5	46	51	-	51	-
Burgh of East Kilbride	135	5	166	171	-	171	-
TOTALS	1,660	114	1,778	1,892	46	1,846	-

The following table shows the nature and the number of samples purchased for analysis and the number found adulterated or irregular.

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formol	Informal	TOTAL	Formol	Informal	TOTAL
Baking Powder, Golden						
Raising Powder	-	3	3	-	-	-
Bread	-	2	2	-	-	-
Butter	-	18	18	-	-	-
Cheese (including Spreads and Processed Cheese)	-	25	25	-	1	1
Coffee (including Essences and Mixtures)	-	9	9	-	-	-
Cream	-	21	21	-	1	1
Imitation and Reconstituted Cream	-	12	12	-	3	3
Dried and Preserved Fruit	-	9	9	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	4	18	22	5	9	14
Fish Pastes and Spreads	-	9	9	-	-	-
Flour	-	5	5	-	-	-
Flour mixtures (cake, pudding, sponge mixtures, cake flour etc.)	-	49	49	-	1	1
Fruit Canserves (tinned and bottled fruit)	-	17	17	-	1	1
Gelatine	-	11	11	-	-	-
Ice Cream (including milk and ices and ice cream mixes)	6	62	68	2	7	9
Jams, Jellies and Fruit						
Curds	-	42	42	-	-	-
Margarine	-	11	11	-	-	-
Meat Pies, Pastries and Sausage Rolls	-	20	20	-	9	9
Meat Pastes and Spreads	-	24	24	-	2	2
Milk	4	393	397	1	29	30
Condensed and Dried Milk	-	10	10	-	-	-
Mince	37	213	250	8	43	51
Saccharin	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise	-	3	3	-	-	-
Sausage and Sausage Meat	23	400	423	6	24	30
Soft Drinks	-	38	38	-	1	1
Fruit Juices	-	5	5	-	1	1
Spices and Condiments	-	44	44	-	-	-
Spirits	40	110	150	4	5	9
Beer, Ale and Stout	-	4	4	-	-	-
Suet and Cooking Fats	-	16	16	-	-	-
C./Fwd.	114	1,594	1,708	26	137	163

Article	Number examined			Number Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	TOTAL	Formal	Informal	TOTAL
B./Fwd.	114	1,594	1,708	26	137	163
Sugar and Confectionery	-	41	41	-	-	-
Table Jellies	-	5	5	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup and Sauces	-	17	17	-	-	-
Canned Meats	-	34	34	-	1	1
Conned Fish	-	4	4	-	-	-
Soups and Soup Mixtures	-	17	17	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical Preparations	-	28	28	-	-	-
Pickles	-	10	10	-	-	-
Fresh Fruit	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tea	-	19	19	-	-	-
Drinking Chocolote	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cocoa	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bovril	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pasteurised Liquid Egg	-	3	3	-	1	1
Ammonio	-	2	2	-	-	-
	114	1,778	1,892	26	139	165

One hundred and fourteen samples were taken formally. Results of all non-genuine samples were reported to the County Council. The following table indicates the action taken.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
D/20/F	Link Sausage	29th October, 1964	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 8th January, 1965. Vendor fined £10. Chargehand fined £3.
D/22/F	Mince	29th October, 1964	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 5th January, 1965. Fined £15.
C/F/33	Mince	17th November, 1964	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 15th January, 1965. Fined £3.
D/24/F	Mince	4th December, 1964	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 22nd January, 1965. Fined £5.
D/26/F	Mince	16th December, 1964	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 12th February, 1965. Fined £10.
B/18/F	Mince	22nd December, 1964	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 9th February, 1965. Fined £10.
A/F/3	Ice Cream	27th January, 1965	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk.
EK/1/F	Mince	17th February, 1965	Vendor found not guilty. Chargehand pled guilty and was admonished at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 29th April, 1965.
D/5/F	Mince	11th March, 1965	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 7th May, 1965. Fined £10.
B/5/F	Mince	14th April, 1965	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 2nd June, 1965. Fined £2.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
C/F/15	Mince	10th May, 1965	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 15th June, 1965. Fined £12.
A/F/5	Mince	12th May, 1965.	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 6th July, 1965. Fined £10.
C/F/19	Whisky	7th June, 1965	Licensee found not guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 15th December, 1965.
A/F/6	Sliced Sausage	17th June, 1965	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 1st September, 1965. Fined £10.
B/6/F	Fish Cakes	30th June, 1965	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk.
A/F/7	Sliced Sausage	7th July, 1965	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 23rd July, 1965. Fined £5.
C/F/21	Link Sausage	22nd July, 1965	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 5th October, 1965. Fined £10.
D/15/F	Mince	19th August, 1965	Fiscal decided not to take legal proceedings but personally warned Vendor.
D/20/F	Ice Cream	25th August, 1965	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk.
EK/4/F	Fish Cakes	26th August, 1965	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk.
A/F/11	Sliced Sausage	22nd September, 1965	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 19th November, 1965. Fined £5.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action Taken
D/23/F	Mince	24th September, 1965.	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 26th November, 1965. Fined £10.
D/26/F	Link Sausage	4th November, 1965	Fiscal decided not to take legal proceedings.
A/F/19	Fish Cakes	15th December, 1965.	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk.
B/19/F	Fish Cakes	16th December, 1965.	Cautionary Letter sent by County Clerk.
B/18/F	Mince	10th November, 1965	Proceedings Pending.
C/F/29	Whisky	3rd November, 1965	- do -
A/F/15	Fish Cakes	25th November, 1965	- do -
A/F/17	Sliced Sausage	7th December, 1965	- do -
A/F/20	Whisky	15th December, 1965	- do -

Milk:- 397 samples of milk were obtained. Of these 29 showed deficiencies and were all resampled. As a result 1 official sample of milk was found to be deficient, and since the deficiency was slight, the vendor was warned. 10 samples of designated milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination, 1 of which failed to comply with the required standard.

Control of Milk to School Children:- The above samples of milk included 100 bottles delivered to Schools in the County. 10 were found to fail on chemical examination, but of the 100 submitted for bacteriological examination 11 failed to comply with the bacteriological standard. In each instance the distributors concerned were visited, and their methods and equipment were examined and general advice given as to the best method for overcoming the deficiencies observed. Incoming milks to the various distributors of school milks were also regularly sampled and submitted for chemical examination. In all cases these samples were found to be satisfactory.

Food Standards:- The composition of a large number of foodstuffs and of substances which may be used, or are prohibited, in their production is governed by Orders or Regulations made by the Secretary of State under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. Regular sampling is carried out to ascertain whether these statutes are being complied with and the following infringements were detected, viz.:-

Ice Cream:- 7 informal samples of ice cream fell below the 5% fat content required by the Regulations, but when resampled formally, only 2 were deficient. A cautionary letter was sent in both cases.

Cream:- An informal sample of sterilised cream was found to contain 21.7% of milk fat, whereas the Cream Order, 1951, requires not less than 23% milk fat. On formal sampling, however, it was found to comply with the Order.

Preservatives:- 43 informal samples of mince and 24 of sausage were found to contain preservative contrary to the provisions of the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962. On formal resampling, 8 samples of mince and 6 of sausage were found to contravene the Regulations. There were 16 successful prosecutions, (including 6 outstanding from the previous year), one of the offenders being admonished and the other 15 fined sums ranging from £1 to £15. In 2 cases the Procurator Fiscal decided not to take proceedings and another 2 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Alcoholic Beverages:- 3 formal samples of whisky were found to be lower than the legal limit of 65 degrees proof, and in addition they were below the 70 degrees proof, claimed on the labels of the bottles. Proceedings against 2 of the vendors were pending at the end of the year, and in the other the accused, when the case called to trial in Airdrie Sheriff Court, was found not guilty. Consideration was given by the Procurator Fiscal to the question of appeal, but Crown Counsel were of the opinion that the appeal would not be successful. These proceedings were taken by the Fiscal on the assumption from the information that the licensee, against whom the proceedings were taken, was the owner of the public house directly concerned with the management and that the bar manager was acting directly under his supervision and control. The evidence showed that this was not so, but that the licensee is a senior responsible employee of a company who own this public house and numerous others. It is the company's policy to place licences for their public houses in the hands of senior officials such as the accused. Quite clearly such a person in the Fiscal's view comes under the provision of Section 45(2) of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, which states that "where a person who is charged with a contravention of any provision of this Act proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has used all due diligence to secure that the provision in question was complied with and that the contravention was due to the act or default of some other person, the first-mentioned person shall be acquitted of the contravention".

Since it is common nowadays for companies to own numerous public houses not apparently under the direct management and control of the licensee, it would seem on the basis of the above case that in similar cases in future, proceedings will require to be taken against the company concerned, to establish which party is responsible for contraventions of the Act.

Another formal sample of whisky although above 65 degrees proof was found to be lower in strength than the 70 degrees claimed on the label, but court proceedings were not taken in this case.

Fish Cakes:- 5 formal samples of fish cakes were found to contain less than the minimum of 35% fish prescribed by the Fish Cakes Order, 1950. In 4 cases where the deficiency was small, cautionary letters were sent to the manufacturers. The other case had a more serious deficiency, and court proceedings against the manufacturer were pending at the end of the year.

Meat Paste:- 2 informal samples of meat paste were found to contain less than the minimum of 55% of meat prescribed by the Meat Paste Order, 1951, but on resampling were found to comply with the prescribed standard.

Jam:- An informal sample labelled "Energen Low Sugar Jam" was submitted to the County Analyst, who reported that the jam contained 43.5 per cent soluble solids, whereas according to The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953, the soluble solids shall not be less than 65 per cent, unless the jam is specially made for diabetics in a container conspicuously labelled to that effect. The label on one side of the firm's container had printed in lettering only 1/24" high the words: "Specially prepared for restricted dietaries, including diabetes".

The County Analyst considered that this jam with a sugar content of 42.5 per cent was not made specially for diabetics, nor was it conspicuously labelled to that effect. The manufacturers were informed and replied that their product had the approval of a consulting body of specialists in nutrition and dietetics. They also considered that the wording was satisfactory in content and quite plain and legible. Taking into consideration the size and position of the printing this answer was not regarded as satisfactory. Further consideration is being given to the circumstances and as to whether or not there is a contravention of the Preserves Order.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963:- There is only one small factory in Lanarkshire processing liquid egg. One sample failed to pass the pasteurisation test prescribed by the above Regulations, but other 3 samples were satisfactory.

Non-Statutory Standards:- There are standards of composition for many foods which are agreed between the Food Manufacturers' Federation and the Association of Public Analysts or recommended in reports issued by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Food and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Six samples of canned meats, three of imitation cream and fourteen of meat pies were found by the County Analyst not to conform to the standards recommended by the above bodies. As these standards are not legally enforceable, no action was taken.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953:- A sample of canned beef was found to have a label not containing the address of the canners' premises. The address was obtained from the wholesale distributors and the firm concerned were notified and expressed regret for the omission and undertook to have the address on all future stocks.

Two samples of an orange drink were found contained in unlabelled one-pint milk bottles, and sold to the Sampling Officer as orange juice. The contents were found not to be in accordance with the Soft Drinks Regulations for this commodity, and the manufacturers on being notified undertook that all future containers would be correctly labelled.

A packet of dried broth mixture with the ingredients not listed in accordance with the above Order, and three samples of imitation cream where no declaration to that effect was exhibited in the vendors' premises were rectified on being brought to the attention of the firms concerned.

The County Analyst was of the opinion that the pictorial representation on the boxes of two cream sponge sandwiches, each manufactured by different firms, was calculated to mislead a purchaser in that the pictures indicated a large thick layer of cream filling, whereas the sponges were found to contain a very small percentage of cream scarcely visible at the edges of the sponges. One firm replied that the sponge sampled did not conform to their own specification, and a new design to come into use in three months time had been selected for their box. In the other, the Chief Chemist of the firm could not reconcile the Analyst's findings with their own recipe and held that absorption of the cream filling by the sponge had reduced the apparent thickness of the filling.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933:- Twenty inspections were made, and 2 applications were granted for the registration of premises for the sale of poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List. 1 application was granted for the registration of premises for the sale by retail of methylated spirits.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926:- No contraventions were detected during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926:- 4 informal samples of fertilisers and 21 of animal feeding stuffs were submitted to the Agricultural Analyst along with the relative invoices. One sample of fertiliser and 7 of feeding stuffs were reported as outwith the limits of variation of the statements of guarantee in respect of certain ingredients to the prejudice of the purchaser. The manufacturers of the fertiliser stated that they were not likely to produce any more of this particular fertiliser, as it was being replaced by a more concentrated form. The manufacturers of the feeding stuffs undertook to alter the proportions of their ingredients to conform with the statements of guarantee, and re-sampling will be carried out to ascertain if this has been done.

No requests were made during the year by purchasers to have samples of fertilisers or feeding stuffs analysed under Section 3 of the Act.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The following table shows the number of inspections and the contraventions found:-

Visits to shops	464
<u>Contraventions:</u>	
Failure to close: Weekly half-holiday and under Closing Order	3
Sale of non-exempted goods	2
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of the Act	356

Prosecutions:- Three shopkeepers were prosecuted at the instigation of the Chief Constable for trading after the permitted closing hours. All the accused pled guilty and as a result one was admonished, one was fined £8 and another was fined £10.

The Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965 came into force on 5th August, 1965. This Act enables shopkeepers to choose their own early closing day, hitherto known as the weekly half-holiday. The power of local authorities to make early closing day orders fixing the day is abolished, but existing orders made under the Shops Act, 1950 or the Shops Act, 1912, continued in force for 3 months (i.e. up to November, 1965), unless revoked during that period. In Lanarkshire the following Early Closing Day Orders ceased to have effect after the expiry date, viz.:- Baillieston and District - Butchers' Shops; Parish of Bothwell - Butchers' Shops; Parish of Carluke - Several Trades; Lower Ward District - Butchers' Shops; Middle Ward Weekly Half-holiday - Several Trades.

The Act requires the occupier of a shop to keep conspicuously displayed in the shop, so as to be visible from outside the shop at an entrance used by its customers, a notice specifying the day selected by him as the early closing day for the shop, and he shall not be entitled to alter the day selected except after the expiration of a period of three months.

It was found that there was a fairly general failure on the part of shopkeepers to display the notice, either that the shop was closed from 1 p.m. on a particular day, or where goods exempted by the Act from the early closing day were sold, that the shop was closed except for the sale of the specified exempted goods. As most shopkeepers in Lanarkshire continued to adhere to their former customary early closing day, they probably felt that there was no necessity to exhibit the notice. Nevertheless to make it known as widely as possible that the notice must be exhibited, it was decided to insert an advertisement in the national and local newspapers circulating in the County directing the attention of shopkeepers to this requirement of the Act. A survey will be made during 1966 to ascertain whether or not the advertisement has had the desired effect.

STREET TRADERS

The premises used for the storage of various foodstuffs within the County area by operators who conduct business as Street Traders in the City of Glasgow, under licence from the Corporation, were again the subject of inspection. In all 49 stores were inspected, and found to be satisfactory. The arrangement by which the Sanitary Inspectors in Lanarkshire inspect such storage premises, ensures that no loop-holes are available to permit traders to operate from premises which could not comply with the special provisions in force within the City.

UN SOUND FOOD

During the year there were 26,179 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 45,310 lb. of foodstuffs were made by the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

Sixty complaints were received from purchasers alleging that the foodstuffs sold to them were unfit for human consumption or contaminated by foreign matter. Although the number of complaints was more numerous than in the previous year, there is no evidence to suggest any deterioration in the food supply, as this number is infinitely small if one considers the amount of perfectly sound food sold in the County throughout the year.

Seventeen of the complaints could not be substantiated. In ten instances this was due to the fact that physical examination, supplemented where appropriate by chemical and bacteriological laboratory examination, did not confirm any genuine grounds for complaint. For example, a complaint of an insect in a bottle of milk proved on closer examination to be a flaw in the glassware not in any way affecting the milk. In the other seven instances, the complainers had either not retained the article complained of or chose to retain it to pursue a claim against the vendor or manufacturer concerned. This naturally did not give this Department any evidence to investigate.

Twenty-eight complaints could be classed as concerning the sale of food unfit for human consumption. In the case of articles of perishable foodstuffs such as meat pies, sausage rolls, Forfar bridges, bread and coconut confectionery the evidence usually indicated retention of the articles too long before sale - i.e. beyond the recognised "shelf life" - and it was impressed on the vendors concerned that they must maintain a proper rotation of their stock and reject articles whose shelf life had expired. In one instance, however, concerning the sale of a pair of ham bones in a heavily maggot infested condition, it was decided to report the circumstances to the Procurator Fiscal for prosecution of both the vendor and supplier of the article under the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956. The Fiscal decided that while appropriate proceedings would be under Section 8 of the Act (sale of food unfit for human consumption), he took the view that having regard to the whole circumstances of the incident and the defence open to the parties, this was not a suitable case for proceedings.

Fifteen complaints concerned the presence of foreign matter in foodstuffs, involving a variety of articles, e.g. paraffin oil in a bottle of orange crush, a fly in a meat pie, grit in a bottle of milk, flour moth larvae in coconut and chocolate-covered confectionery, a nail in a link sausage, etc. The complaints were immediately taken up with the firms concerned, either directly or through neighbouring Local Authorities in whose areas the foodstuffs were either manufactured or sold, and they were asked to investigate how the incidents had occurred and what precautions would be taken to prevent a recurrence. The replies usually indicated some failure in the human element in methods of inspection and an awareness of the need for strict supervision at all stages of production and packing. In one case this involved the introduction of a new method of prevention. This concerned a bottle of orange crush with a rubber-ringed stopper, in which there was a smell and flavour of paraffin oil. This is not an unusual occurrence, due to misuse of these bottles by purchasers for the storage of paraffin oil or disinfectants. On return to the soft drinks factory, they are thoroughly washed out but this may fail to remove all traces of oil or disinfectant from the impregnated rubber ring. The manufacturer in this case undertook to introduce a patent type of stopper obviating the use of a rubber ring.

A half-pint bottle of milk was found to contain a triangular shaped piece of glass 2 inches long and with sharp edges. As the metal foil cap on the bottle was still intact when brought by the purchaser to this Department, it was obvious that the broken glass could only have gained access to the bottle at the creamery. The circumstances were reported to the Procurator Fiscal as a contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, and the creamery firm concerned sent in a letter, which was also forwarded to the Fiscal, explaining their bottling and inspection system, their labour difficulties, and their dependence on the human factor, as they claimed there is no machine or gadget on the market that will guarantee 100 per cent efficiency or obviate this type of complaint. The Fiscal replied that in view of the meagre prospects of success of any prosecution under Section 2 or 8 of the Act, he decided to take no proceedings in the case.

CANNED AND PACKED FOODS

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
4,237 Tins	Meat Products	6	8	2	25	3
9,757 Tins	Fruit	4	19	1	2	9
3,840 Tins	Beans and Peas	1	7	3	5	6
6,392 Tins	Soup and Vegetables	2	9	-	27	8
1,104 Tins	Milk and Cream	-	12	-	24	13
404 Tins	Fish	-	1	3	8	-
1,421 Tins	Fruit Juice	-	16	2	13	9
484 Tins	Fruit Preserves	-	8	1	4	9
801 Tins	Pudding	-	6	3	3	9
237 Tins	Spaghetti	-	1	3	17	12
113 Tins	Macaroni	-	-	3	12	10
32 Tins	Syrup and Treacle	-	-	1	18	8
59 Tins	Corn	-	-	1	16	5
24 Tins	Beetroot	-	-	1	1	14
21 Tins	Cheese	-	-	-	19	6
80 Tins	Salt	-	1	-	19	8
3 Tins	Peanut Crumble	-	-	-	2	4
4 Tins	Baby Foods	-	-	-	1	2
4 Tins	Baking Powder	-	-	-	1	-
9 Tins	Drinking Chocolate	-	-	-	9	-
18 Tins	Coffee	-	1	-	16	-
8 Tins	Ovaltine	-	-	-	8	-
467 Packets	Meat Products	-	2	-	5	15
46 Packets	Fruit	-	-	1	6	-
391 Packets	Beans and Peas	-	1	-	23	5
1,224 Packets	Soup and Vegetables	-	6	1	-	13
375 Packets	Fish	-	1	2	11	3
11 Packets	Milk and Cream	-	-	-	6	-
148 Packets	Pudding	-	-	2	22	10
140 Packets	Cheese	-	1	-	7	2
60 Packets	Cakes	-	-	1	3	10
609 Packets	Cereals	-	5	-	16	-
20 Packets	Macaroni	-	-	-	20	-
48 Packets	Chicken Stock	-	-	-	11	-
22 Packets	Ice Cream	-	-	-	13	12
120 Packets	Ice Lollies	-	-	-	15	-
24 Packets	Oxo Cubes	-	-	-	7	8
117 Packets	Flour	-	-	3	8	-
1,370 Packets	Tea	-	5	2	15	8
235 Packets	Sugar	-	2	-	15	-
49 Packets	Eggs	-	-	1	21	-
177 Packets	Butter	-	-	3	4	-
42 Packets	Margarine	-	-	-	22	-
26 Packets	Stuffing	-	-	-	8	-
13 Packets	Gravy Powder	-	-	-	4	-
	C./Fwd.	19	6	2	21	13

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
	B./Fwd.	19	6	2	21	13
130	Packets Cooking Oil and Fat	-	-	2	23	-
3	Packets Biscuits	-	-	-	2	-
1	Packet Curry	-	-	-	1	-
9	Packets Yeast Vite	-	-	-	2	-
33	Packets Cocoa	-	-	-	16	-
1	Packet Bourn Vita	-	-	-	1	-
1	Packet Glucose D.	-	-	-	1	-
8	Jars Honey	-	-	-	8	-
13	Jars Mustard	-	-	-	4	-
10	Jars Beetroot	-	-	-	10	-
29	Jars Meat Pastes	-	-	-	8	-
82	Jars Fruit Preserves	-	-	2	26	-
5	Jars Salad Cream	-	-	-	3	-
2	Jars Sandwich Spread	-	-	-	1	-
6	Jars Mayonnaise	-	-	-	3	-
3	Jars Virol	-	-	-	1	-
2	Jars Peanut Butter	-	-	-	2	-
5	Jars Date Spread	-	-	-	1	9
9	Bottles Certo	-	-	-	4	-
10	Bottles Castor Oil	-	-	-	5	-
19	Bottles Olive Oil	-	-	-	14	-
72	Bottles Milk Shake	-	-	1	8	-
2	Bottles Lemon Honey	-	-	-	1	-
14	Bottles Eno-Salt	-	-	-	7	-
2	Bottles Magnesia	-	-	-	1	-
22	Bottles Delrosa	-	-	-	11	-
7	Bottles Glycerine	-	-	-	4	-
5	Bottles Bronchial Mixture	-	-	-	3	-
3	Bottles Cascara Sagrada	-	-	-	2	-
4	Bottles Chemical Food	-	-	-	2	-
15	Bottles Fruit Juice	-	-	-	15	-
23	Boxes Potatoes	-	12	2	26	-
10	Trays Fruit	-	1	-	8	-
1	Case Margarine	-	-	1	-	-
7	Cases Sauce	-	-	3	-	-
1	Can Ice Cream	-	-	-	12	-
35,355 Containers		20	4	2	6	6

UNPACKED FOOD

	Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
	Meat	2	1	2	17	12
	Fruit	-	-	3	-	-
	Fish	-	-	3	4	8
	Salad Dressing	-	19	1	19	-
	Butter	-	-	1	14	-
		3	2	3	27	4

BURIAL GROUNDS

The burial grounds in the County continue to be well maintained and kept in a satisfactory condition.

No requests were received for interments in the closed portions of the burial grounds at Carnwath, Wilsontown, Leadhills, Old St. Brides, Douglas, or St. Ninian's, Stonehouse.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF

<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Nuisances	11,609
Dairies	746
Factories	435
Caravans Act	385
Unsound Food	26,179
Pigstyes	56
Offensive Trades	10
Public Conveyances	265
Building Byelaws	8,794
Cinemas	4
Schools	57
Ice Cream Premises and Vehicles	132
Water Samples	228
Rag Flock	2
Drain Tests	2,784
Rats and Mice Infestation	1,772
Seasonal Workers Premises	8
Food Hygiene	1,357
Food and Drugs	1,660
Shops Act	800
Clean Air	7,212
Pet Animals Act	2
Scavenging	67,227
Unfit Dwellings	2,859
Overcrowded Dwellings	131
Sub-let Dwellings	25
Dirty Dwellings	37
Riding Establishments	3
Bugs, Beetles etc. Infestation	104
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	1,734
Meat Distribution	122
Animal Boarding Establishments	40
Miscellaneous	522
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	137,301
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COUNTY OF LANARK
COUNTY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

on

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE ETC.

FOR THE YEAR 1965.

JAMES R. McGHIE, M.Inst. P.C.,
County Sanitary Inspector

INTRODUCTION

In the County of Lanark, with its large industrial and rural communities, the collection and disposal of household refuse is a service of very substantial importance, the regular and systematic removal of domestic waste being absolutely essential to the health and welfare of the population.

The service continues to expand to meet the requirements of new housing development, although in certain areas the non-availability of suitable labour is now giving very serious cause for concern.

As from 16th May, 1965, the Town Council of the new Burgh of Bishopbriggs took over responsibility for Cleansing functions within the Burgh boundaries. The existing labour force which had been operating solely within that area, and for whom no further work could be found in the County Council's employment, were given the opportunity of transferring to the service of the Town Council and the entire Cleansing staff, comprising 27 employees, accepted the Town Council's terms of employment.

PRESENT SERVICE

In the Landward area of the County there are now approximately 85,090 occupied houses, of which 83,012 are in receipt of a household refuse collection service undertaken entirely by direct labour.

A once-weekly service is provided to certain small, scattered rural communities but, in normal operating conditions, provision is made for the twice-weekly removal of refuse from other dwellinghouses, with more frequent attention as necessary to the larger tenemental properties and shopping precincts in the populous areas.

During the year, 62 additional requests for a service were received from owners of premises situated outwith the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District. These involved a total of 63 dwellinghouses, the refuse from which is now being collected and disposed of under Obligation signed by the individuals concerned to pay the appropriate assessment.

Garden refuse, excluding indestructible material, is also removed if contained in the household dustbin but only provided that the whole refuse from the dwelling does not exceed one binful at each collection.

The Department makes no special provision for the removal of trade refuse but, on request, may arrange a special service on a time and labour payment basis, depending on the availability of a vehicle and staff and also on the nature and quantity of material to be uplifted. The present charges are 18/- per hour for a vehicle and driver and 6/2d per hour for each loader, plus 7½% establishment charge. With the considerable expansion of industrial development which is now taking place

in the County, more frequent enquiries are being received for this type of service. The Department, however, has neither the necessary vehicles nor the labour strength to undertake regular collections of this nature over such a wide area without adversely affecting its statutory obligations in respect of the collection and disposal of household refuse. Furthermore, it is necessary to be extremely selective with regard to the type of trade refuse to be removed as the conditions of lease of the various refuse coups are such that the owners of these sites, generally members of the farming community to whom the ground will eventually be returned for agricultural purposes, would raise serious objections should any material be deposited which might have a detrimental effect on the future use of the land. A number of industrial concerns are now making use of bulk storage containers supplied by various private firms operating industrial waste collection and disposal services. The installation of small, on-site incinerators at Industrial Estates and other factory developments would also be of considerable assistance in dealing with the problem.

In the early part of the year, the Special Districts Committee expressed concern regarding the unsightly conditions created in many areas by the indiscriminate dumping of bulky household articles and trade refuse on roadside verges, fields, vacant ground and other open spaces. The material found on these sites includes old furniture, bedding, unwanted scrap, papers and cardboard, tins, bottles, discarded clothing, decayed fruit and vegetables, soot, wallpaper, broken sanitaryware, plaster, bricks and other miscellaneous debris. Some of these materials are conducive to infestation by vermin and as many of the dumps spring up in the vicinity of new housing developments there is, apart from the detraction from amenity, an associated danger to the health of the community. Most of these dumping operations are carried on furtively and under cover of darkness with the result that offenders cannot be identified unless observed by some public-spirited citizen who is prepared to provide the necessary evidence. Official request has been made to the Police that action be taken against any culprit. In addition, publicity has been given in a number of local weekly newspapers and by posters displayed on refuse collection vehicles directing attention to the service which can be provided by the County Council, on request, for the collection and disposal of bulky household articles. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, to have these uplifted in the course of normal refuse collection rounds but where the articles are either too large or the quantity too great, a separate collection can be made for a modified charge.

The Cleansing personnel now operate a normal 5-day, 40-hour working week and the following table shows the distribution throughout the four Divisional areas of premises receiving a refuse collection service:-

Division	Within or Outwith C.S.S.D.	No. of Houses	No. of Shops	No. of Factories	No. of Schools	No. of Hospitals	No. of Halls	No. of Hotels	No. of Canteens	No. of Offices	Total No. of Premises receiving Service	Total No. of Dustbins emptied per week
FIRST	Within Outwith	15,845 58	328 -	142 2	31 -	2 1	116 -	2 1	4 -	88 -	16,558 62	34,586 119
SECOND	Within Outwith	16,943 86	407 4	67 4	27 3	4 1	37 -	3 -	9 1	91 -	17,588 99	31,865 128
THIRD	Within Outwith	28,290 36	967 -	159 -	48 -	7 -	109 -	10 -	21 -	84 -	29,695 36	59,054 52
FOURTH	Within Outwith	21,135 619	830 8	155 -	61 13	9 2	173 1	28 3	6 -	113 1	22,510 647	45,828 794
TOTAL TOTAL	Within Outwith	82,213 799	2,532 12	523 6	167 16	22 4	435 1	43 4	40 1	376 1	86,351 844	171,333 1,093
GRAND TOTAL		83,012	2,544	529	183	26	436	47	41	377	87,195	172,426

LABOUR

The labour situation is the most serious factor affecting the day-to-day operation of the service at present and this has once again been of particular concern throughout the area of Bothwell Parish, which is served by vehicles and crews operating from Bellshill Depot. Within this area, industrial development and the many schemes of road improvement now being undertaken have attracted most of the suitable, unskilled labour formerly available and, as a result, vehicles were under-manned and in some districts a reduction in frequency of service from twice to once-weekly was unavoidable. The position was rendered even more acute, of course, by the necessity to grant annual leave and public holidays to regular personnel and by the usual high rate of sickness and absenteeism throughout the year. Constant overtime working was therefore essential even to maintain a reduced service. Endeavour was made to recruit additional staff by approach to all neighbouring Employment Exchanges and by press advertisements but, while these effected some improvement, the labour force at Bellshill was still under establishment at the end of the year.

The situation in other areas of the County is somewhat better in that it has been possible, so far, to obtain additional and replacement staff, but future expansion of industrial development into these areas would probably create a similar shortage.

There is no doubt that an extremely serious problem now exists with regard to the recruitment and retention of men of the right calibre for the vitally important task of refuse collection. The Department is fortunate that there still remains a nucleus of conscientious, long-serving employees but even this is gradually being whittled away by a drift to more congenial employment. The work is arduous, demanding a fairly high standard of physical fitness and agility, and must continue regardless of weather conditions - a most important factor when compared with the dry, comfortable working conditions to be found in modern factory premises or with other services which can be temporarily suspended until conditions improve.

On the other hand, Local Authority conditions of service, in so far as these relate to superannuation, sick pay scheme, holidays with pay, etc., are probably better than can be obtained elsewhere by unskilled labour. In the Cleansing service, welfare facilities have been greatly improved by the provision of modern Depots with mess-room accommodation, changing rooms, clothing lockers, spray baths and other amenities. Basic, unskilled rates of pay compare favourably with those in industry although it must be admitted that with a full establishment of Cleansing personnel there would be fewer opportunities to earn overtime.

The difficulties of obtaining adequate and suitable labour for Cleansing operations are now such that many Authorities have resorted to incentive bonus schemes of various kinds as a means of attracting staff, reducing absenteeism and thus maintaining a regular collection service which is vital to the health and well-being of the community.

The labour situation in this County is now approaching the stage at which consideration may require to be given to the introduction of a suitable scheme of this nature.

During the year, 394 persons were engaged of whom only 118 remained in service with the Department at the end of the year. The total number of employees leaving the service during the same period was 383, of whom 59 had completed 12 months service or more. The other 324 left after varying periods of service of less than a year.

The total permanent establishment necessary to provide the required standard and frequency of service in each of the Divisional areas is shown in the following table:-

CLEANSING PERSONNEL

Division	Drivers/ Squad Leaders	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Public Convenience Attendants	Garage Attendants	Foremen	Totals
FIRST	10	50	-	3	2	1	5	-	2	73
SECOND	10	46	9	5	3	3	4	1	2	83
THIRD	16	71	-	4	9	-	8	-	2	110
FOURTH	13	52	-	5	2	-	10	-	2	84
TOTALS	49	219	9	17	16	4	27	1	8	350

The rates of wages paid to employees in this County, as compared to the minimum rates laid down by the Joint Industrial Council are as follows:-

CLEANSING PERSONNEL WAGES

Designation	Basic Wage	Plus Rate	After 13 weeks Service	Total	J.I.C. Total
Foremen	£11.10.10	£4. 0.0	£0.0.0	£15.10.10	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles over 5 tons)	£12. 3. 4	£1.14.0	£0.0.0	£13.17. 4	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Drivers - Vehicles under 5 tons)	£12. 3. 4	£1. 9.6	£0.0.0	£13.12.10	Not stated
Squad Leaders (Loaders)	£12. 3. 4	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£12.19. 1	Not stated
Drivers of Vehicles over two and not over five tons unladen weight.	£11.10.10	£1. 9.6	£0.0.0	£13. 0. 4	£12. 8. 4
Drivers of Vehicles over five tons unladen weight and/or of 16 cubic yards and over.	£11.10.10	£1.14.0	£0.0.0	£13. 4.10	£12.12.10
Loaders	£11.10.10	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£12. 6. 7	£11.19. 7
Coupmen	£11.10.10	£0.13.9	£0.2.0	£12. 6. 7	£11.19. 7
Backcourt Sweeper	£11.16. 4	£0. 0.0	£0.0.0	£11.16. 4	£11.10.10
Public Convenience Attendants (Full-time)	£11.10.10	£0. 0.0	£0.0.0	£11.10.10	Not stated
(Part-time)	At rate of 5/9½ per hour (14 hour week)				

The table includes the undernoted increases recommended during the year by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council:-

7/- per week to all manual workers with effect from 31st May, 1965. 6/10d per week to all manual workers with effect from 15th November, 1965. 10/- per week adjustment to "Plus Rates" of foremen, retrospective to 1st June, 1964.

In addition, 7/- per week is paid to all full-time employees with 5 or more years continuous service with proportionate payment to part-time employees, 5/- per week to drivers and loaders responsible for the emptying of privy middens, and 1d per hour to drivers of vehicles towing salvage trailers.

At the end of the year, the estimated population in receipt of a Cleansing service from the County Council was 282,174. In other words, with a full establishment of personnel there would be one Cleansing employee for every 806 inhabitants.

Under normal operating conditions, some 172,426 dustbins are required to be emptied each week, the number dealt with by the loaders in the various Divisions being as follows:-

Division	No. of Bins per week	No. of Bins per man per week	No. of Bins per man	
			per day	per hour
FIRST	34,705	694	139	22.4
SECOND	31,993	695	139	22.4
THIRD	59,106	832	166	26.8
FOURTH	46,622	896	179	28.8
Totals	172,426	787	157	25.4

The figure per day is calculated on 5 working days per week and the figure per hour, due to the introduction of the 40-hour week, on a reduced loading time of 31 hours.

In addition to shortage of labour, considerable difficulties were created by the incidence of sickness and absenteeism among employees.

During the year there were 4,173 man-days lost for which medical certificates were submitted, a decrease of 158 man-days from last year. The amount expended on sick pay, however, rose by £346.1.4 to £4,438.2.3.

In addition, a further 4,350 man-days were lost through employees being absent from duty without producing certified evidence of sickness. This is an increase of 837 man-days from last year.

The total number of man-days lost was therefore 8,523 or 9.98 per cent of the total working days.

Details of the total man-days lost in each Division are as follows:-

Division	No. of Days Absence			
	Medical Certificates	Sick pay Amount	No Medical Certificates	Percentage of man-days lost
FIRST	1,355	£1,427.13. 3	624	11.11
SECOND	1,315	1,086.12. 1	1,017	11.51
THIRD	766	933. 2.11	1,918	10.00
FOURTH	737	990.14. 0	791	7.45

Details of the reported sicknesses for 1965 are as follows:-

	<u>Days</u>	<u>Sick Pay Amount</u>
Miscellaneous	975	£ 847.15. 1
Respiratory	1,000	1,215.12. 8
Gastro-Intestinal	513	646. 9. 5
Rheumatic Conditions	381	486. 0. 8
Injuries	580	463.16.11
Skin Conditions	242	220.15. 0
Ear, Nose and Throat	130	177.17. 5
Strains and Sprains	352	379.15. 1
Totals	<u>4,173</u>	<u>£4,438. 2. 3</u>

The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows:-

Month	<u>No. of Days Absence</u>		
	<u>Medical Certificates</u>	<u>Sick Pay Amount</u>	<u>No Medical Certificates</u>
January	342	£ 385.12. 9	329
February	608	678.16. 4	223
March	378	388.13. 2	315
April	330	340. 0. 7	253
May	228	186. 9.10	227
June	213	149.13. 3	329
July	268	190. 6. 4	431
August	208	175.12. 5	467
September	328	329. 2. 3	495
October	372	457. 4. 9	462
November	419	584. 1. 2	442
December	479	572. 9. 5	377
Totals	<u>4,173</u>	<u>£4,438. 2. 3</u>	<u>4,350</u>

The following table shows the number of man-days lost by each category of employee in the Cleansing service:-

Nature of Employment	No. of Days Absence		
	Medical Certificates	Sick Pay Amount	No Medical Certificates
Foremen	39	£ 71. 5. 8	-
Drivers	641	881. 3. 1	322
Loaders	2,989	3,131. 7. 10	3,598
Bin-Boys	3	2.18. 3	94
Coup Attendants	72	45.16. 5	1
Salvage	129	156. 0.11	330
B.C. Sweepers	300	149.10. 1	2
P.C. Attendants	-	- . - . -	3
Totals	4,173	£4,438. 2. 3	4,350

Altogether, the 8,523 days absence can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of seven refuse collection crews for a period of one year.

VEHICLES

A regular Cleansing service is equally dependent on transport efficiency as on an efficient direct labour force. In the County of Lanark, all vehicles are taken on hire from the Transport Department which is responsible for ensuring the availability of a sufficient number to meet daily requirements and for carrying out all work of repair and maintenance.

Despite the number of spare vehicles now available, however, difficulties were experienced at times during the year, both in refuse collection and coup maintenance, due to the necessity for some vehicles and mechanical equipment to be out of service for lengthy periods awaiting repair. This, it would appear, was due to the general inability on the part of motor vehicle component manufacturers to meet timeously the nation-wide demand for spare parts, a situation surely of the utmost gravity to all road transport operators and one which requires immediate solution if efficient services are to be maintained.

The following new vehicles were introduced into the service during the year:-

Number Supplied	Make	Type
2	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress.
2	Shelvoke & Drewry	35 cu.yd. "Pakamatic".
1	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress and Bulk Loading Equipment.
1	Chaseside	Mechanical Shovel.
1	Austin	Mini-van.

During the month of May, 2 refuse collection vehicles and 1 Bray Loading Shovel were transferred to the new Burgh of Bishopbriggs when the Town Council took over responsibility for their own Cleansing services.

At the end of the year, 46 vehicles were regularly engaged in the collection of refuse, 1 in collection of kitchen waste, 3 in collection of salvage and 5 in transporting covering material to coups and other general duties. In addition, 8 small vans were utilised by the Cleansing Foremen in carrying out supervisory work and 15 older refuse collection vehicles were held in reserve as spares.

The types of these vehicles are as follows:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft"	20
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress	16
Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft" with Powerpress & Bulk Loading Equipment	4
Shelvoke & Drewry, 35 cu.yd. "Pakamatic"	4
Karrier, 7 cu.yd. Side Loader	1
Karrier, 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	1
Karrier, 12 cu.yd. "Junior Dual Tip"	4
Karrier, 15 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	7
Karrier, 25 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	2
Dennis, 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	1
Dennis, 18 cu.yd. "Paxit"	1
Dennis, 18 cu.yd. "Dual Tip"	1
Albion, 16 cu.yd. "Gibson Pendulum Body"	1
Bedford, 3 ton Tipper Lorry	4
Austin, "Mini" Van	8
Karrier, 18 cu.yd. Salvage Van	3

During the year, this fleet covered 555,847 miles and used 57,110 gallons of fuel. The overall mileage per gallon was 9.7.

The delivery of new vehicles enabled arrangements to be made with the Transport Department for the withdrawal from service of the under-noted vehicles:-

Make	Reg. No.	Year of Manufacture
Dennis 18 cu.yd. "Paxit"	JVA 341	1953
S. & D. 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	NVA 845	1956
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	OVD 74	1957
Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader	OVD 75	1957
Fordson Tractor	RVA 834	1958
Austin 5 cwt. Van	VVA 439	1959

ACCIDENTS

There were 77 accidents involving refuse vehicles during the year, 35 of which occurred through no fault on the part of the drivers. These figures show a decrease of 5 in each case as compared with last year.

The number of accidents included 21 caused by vehicles reversing, 10 by vehicles tipping and 1 by a loader driving a vehicle without permission. It is disappointing to note that the number of reversing accidents shows no tendency to decrease despite repeated exhortations to drivers to exercise the utmost caution in the interests of road safety.

38 drivers out of a total of 59 entered for the Safe Driving Competition organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were nominated for awards. 27 received Diplomas which are given annually to drivers who, for one calendar year, have not been involved in an accident, while driving or in charge of a vehicle, for which they are in any way blameworthy.

1 driver qualified for a Five Year Medal, having driven for five consecutive years without accident and 6 qualified for a Bar to their Five Year Medal under the same conditions as for a Diploma.

2 drivers qualified for a Ten Year Medal having driven for ten consecutive years without accident and 2 qualified for an Oak Leaf to their Ten Year Medal having driven for eleven and fourteen years respectively free from accident.

In recognition of the service rendered to the Department by the recipients of the various awards, and to encourage other drivers to attain similar standards, the County Council again made a monetary award of £2.2.0d in respect of each Diploma, Bar and Oak Leaf and £3.3.0d in respect of each Medal. The awards were presented at the various Depots by the Chairman of the Special Districts Committee.

Claims by employees in respect of injuries received at work decreased by 16 from last year to 37, including 1 by a bin-boy. The remaining 36 claims were made by loaders in the various Divisions as shown in the following table:-

Division	No. of Compensation Claims			Total No. of Loaders
	1963	1964	1965	
FIRST	13	15	10	50
SECOND	10	9	7	46
THIRD	14	18	9	71
FOURTH	4	8	10	52

There were also 1 fire claim and 7 miscellaneous claims during the year.

The fire claim was made by the Forestry Commission in respect of extensive damage to young trees caused by the spread of a grass fire at Clydesdale Forest, which adjoins the refuse coup at Planton Toll, Carnwath. The circumstances appeared to be such, however, that there was some doubt as to the actual origin of the fire which the Commission alleged had spread from the coup. The claim remained unsettled at the end of the year.

In previous years, a number of claims have been received in respect of the uplifting of household articles which had been left lying in the vicinity of the dustbins but were not apparently intended for removal. Instructions were given that such articles should not be taken away unless at the express request of tenants and it is gratifying to note that during the year under review only 1 such claim was received. It is regrettable, however, that householders should be so negligent as to leave any articles for which they may still have some use at or near to the dustbin stances, thus placing the Council's employees in a position of doubt as to whether or not these may be intended to be taken away for disposal.

The other miscellaneous claims arose mainly through accidental damage to private property by employees while carrying out and returning dustbins or by vehicles operating in narrow lanes or other restricted conditions.

One claim was made by the County Council in respect of damage to a public convenience caused by a bus reversing at Coalburn Terminus. This is almost becoming an annual occurrence despite the fact that ample manoeuvring space is available.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All household refuse collected within the County is disposed of by tipping and during the year some 41,400 loads, amounting in weight to approximately 93,200 tons, were deposited.

Due to the changing character of refuse, which is becoming increasingly more bulky by reason of the higher content of paper, cardboard, polythene and other similar packaging materials, a number of problems are now arising at disposal sites. These are filling up more rapidly than ever and great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining alternative sites within reasonable radius of the main centres of population. Adequate supplies of suitable covering material are also in extremely short supply thus giving rise to attendant dangers of outbreaks of fire and the scattering of light refuse by wind action. The latter type of nuisance is of particular concern in that it can lead to littering of the countryside in the immediate vicinity of tipping areas and the receipt of complaints from members of the public on grounds of amenity and from the farming community in respect of any effect on land used for grazing and cropping. If tipping is to continue as a means of refuse disposal, expenditure on coup maintenance, and particularly on the provision of more suitable fencing than has been necessary in the past, must be increased considerably.

At present, the Department has 20 coups in operation, in addition to which limited quantities of refuse continue to be disposed of at 3 coups owned by neighbouring Authorities.

The mechanical equipment involved in coup maintenance operations consists of the following:-

<u>Make</u>	<u>No.</u>
Chaseside Loading Shovel	6
Bray Loading Shovel	3
Weatherill Loading Shovel	1

FIRST DIVISION.

Hungryside Coup, Bishopbriggs. This coup was transferred to the new Burgh of Bishopbriggs as from 16th May, 1965.

Daldowie Coup, Mount Vernon. Operations at this site were conducted without complaint and supplies of screened refuse continued to be obtained free of charge from Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department and in sufficient quantity to provide adequate cover as infilling proceeded.

Burntbroom Coup, Mount Vernon. This coup, owned by the County Council, is still out of use to allow of natural consolidation. It has a limited remaining life and will be brought back into use at some future date when the necessity arises.

Avenuehead Coup, Muirhead. This rather isolated coup was reasonably well conducted despite the activities of trespassers who have, on occasions, set the tipping face alight with the probable object of uncovering scrap metal or any other objects of interest to them.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hunthill Coup, High Blantyre. The area of ground which had been infilled and dressed off at this site, extending to some 9.650 acres, was offered for disposal and was eventually transferred to the Eighth District Council on terms adjusted by the District Valuer.

Broomhouse Coup, Auchentibber. One small quarry has already been infilled completely at this site and during the year it has been possible to obtain a limited quantity of soil from local building excavations and this has been stockpiled for final spreading in the Spring of next year. Tipping operations are now continuing in the second and larger quarry which is being infilled in a most satisfactory manner. Accommodation is now somewhat limited, however, and a 10-year lease has been obtained in respect of another disused quarry situated on the lands of Auchentibber Farm.

Hallside Coup, Cambuslang. It is anticipated that the infilling of this disused sand-quarry will be completed during 1966. In general, the coup has been reasonably well maintained although, as in previous years, several complaints were made with regard to the escape of papers, etc. during adverse weather conditions. In such circumstances, refuse is now being diverted temporarily to less exposed sites at High Blantyre and Mount Vernon. When the final layer of refuse has been deposited the County Council is responsible for spreading top soil which was originally stripped off prior to the extraction of sand and has been stockpiled around the perimeter.

Morrison Coup, Cambuslang. Infilling of this 20 acre area, owned by Strathclyde University, was completed during 1960 and in 1963 the County Council agreed that the remaining work involved in the development of playing fields should be carried out under the supervision of the County Architect. Work commenced on the formation of an additional rugby pitch but due to certain delays in levelling and soiling arrangements the area being dealt with was not seeded down until June, 1965. It is hoped that on the expiry of a one-year period of maintenance from that date, the University will accept this pitch for play and consideration will then be given to dealing with the entire remaining undeveloped area in a single operation.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bog's Brae Coup, Bellshill. This coup continues to receive the major proportion of household refuse collected within the Division. Despite a lack of suitable top dressing material, the coup was reasonably well conducted and a satisfactory level maintained. Several years tipping can still take place and with the demolition of nearby tenement properties in the village of Bothwellhaugh it might well be possible to obtain additional intervening ground which would otherwise have been too near to habitation to be utilised for refuse disposal.

O'Wood Coup, Holytown. A small extension acquired during 1963 has now been totally infilled and tipping is now proceeding in a southerly

direction into a small area of rough ground. It is estimated that approximately one year's tipping is still available. The area of this coup has been almost totally exposed to view by adjacent road development works carried out in recent years and the lack of top cover has therefore been a matter of extreme concern to the Department. Endeavour is being made to improve conditions during the remaining period of use although it is virtually impossible to eliminate the indiscriminate dumping and outbreaks of fire which are caused by unauthorised persons taking entry to the site outwith the Department's working hours.

Roughsyke Coup, Harthill. The existing tipping site here is now almost fully developed and the owner has been approached with regard to the possibility of a further area of ground being made available. So far, no agreement has been reached.

Turdees Coup, Salsburgh. The final layer of refuse is now being deposited on this site but the farmer owner has indicated that another area of waste ground will be made available for infilling. This additional ground could also be of considerable benefit to the Department in the event of it being necessary to convey refuse from Harthill.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Leadhills Coup. This is an extremely isolated area and the coup can only receive periodic attention by mechanical shovel. Levelling operations were carried out as often as possible and the coup was maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Midlock Coup, Crawford. It is expected that the use of this coup will be discontinued during 1966 but the owner has offered an alternative site at Abington.

Nether Birkwood Coup, Lesmahagow. This coup is filling up rapidly and continued endeavours are being made to obtain alternative ground within reasonable distance of the Lesmahagow, Coalburn and Blackwood areas. Considerable trouble has been experienced with outbreaks of fire caused by children, particularly during school holiday periods.

Hallcraig Coup, Carlisle. Work proceeded during the year on the construction of a new access road to this coup in order to avoid the necessity for refuse collection vehicles to make use of an existing road through the adjoining Golf Course. A considerable amount of infilling with suitable material was necessary to form an inclined access from the main highway down to the track of an old tramway leading to the tipping area. This work was undertaken by the Department's own labour and transport but delays were occasioned by frequent conditions of wet weather and by periodic shortages of staff which demanded that priority be given to the primary task of refuse collection. Although most of the infilling had been completed by the end of the year much remained to be done by way of surfacing particularly along the old track and it is intended that this should now be dealt with as a matter of urgency. Outbreaks of fire and the escape of papers from this coup are also the subjects of complaint by golfers from time to time and necessitate immediate attention on each

occasion. During next year consideration will be given to the erection of a more suitable boundary fence between the Golf Course and the actual tipping area in order to provide a better standard of screening and, at the same time, assist in confining wind-blown material.

Millburn Coup, Larkhall. This coup continued to be conducted in an excellent manner due to the provision of adequate covering material from a number of local sources. It has again been possible to stockpile some of this material for use at any smaller coups within a reasonable radius where it may be required from time to time.

Farne Coup, Glassford. At the end of the year the final loads of refuse were being deposited at this coup and all that virtually remains is to carry out levelling and grading, spread the top cover which has accumulated for the purpose and thereafter return the ground to the owner. An alternative tipping site has already been obtained at Harelaw, Chapelton.

As in previous years, the various coups were inspected regularly by the County Council's Pest Destruction Officers and any necessary measures taken for the eradication of vermin.

DEPOTS

There has been considerable progress in recent years with regard to the provision of modern depots having satisfactory garaging accommodation and adequately equipped to meet personnel requirements in respect of ablution facilities, clothing lockers, mess rooms, etc. The operation of these depots is controlled by the Transport Department.

Some improvement remains to be made, however, in the Blantyre and Cambuslang areas where the existing depots are structurally out of date and accommodation and personnel facilities are limited. The proposal to establish a central depot at Flemington and enable these two existing Depots to be closed has been taken a stage further in that a suitable site has now been obtained and plans are in course of preparation.

It is also gratifying to record that plans and estimates have now been approved for an extension to the present depot at Shotts, where additional accommodation is necessary for the garaging of vehicles, storage of equipment, and collection, baling and despatch of salvage. It is to be hoped that this work can be completed during 1966.

Discussions have taken place with the County Transport Manager regarding the restricted working conditions in the salvage store at Bargeddie depot. The flow of incoming material for separation and baling is frequently curtailed by lack of floor space due to the storage of baled material awaiting despatch. Certain proposals have been put forward and it is anticipated that improved facilities will be made available in the near future.

STREET CLEANSING

While the Department is not directly responsible for Street Cleansing, this being a function carried out by the County Surveyor and Engineer's Department, it is responsible for the cleansing of certain private and sub-standard streets in the County. The total cost of providing this service in the last financial year was £3,025, an increase of £47 over the previous year. Included in this expenditure is the employment of 4 sweepers in the First and Second Divisions, whose duties entail the removal of papers, tins and other miscellaneous debris from the ash surfaces of tenemental backcourts and the tidying of the areas in and around the communal dust-bin shelters.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

During the year, 29 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of houses within the County Special Scavenging District, requiring them to provide covered, galvanised iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. This is a decrease of 36 Notices as compared with the previous year. In 11 cases, a decrease of 2 from last year, non-compliance with these Notices was reported to the Special Districts Committee with a view to proceedings being instituted in terms of Section 24 of the Act. Eventually, all the required receptacles were provided. In all, 81 dustbins of varied cubic capacity were supplied by the owners.

The number of dustbins supplied to County Council houses by the Department during the year was 2,896, being 168 less than last year. In addition, 222 dustbins were supplied by arrangement to houses owned by the Scottish Special Housing Association, 753 were sold to private householders and 67 were transferred to the kitchen waste collection service.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

In the financial year ending 15th May, 1965, the expenditure incurred in the operation and maintenance of the 52 conveniences then under the control of the Department amounted to £9,766, while receipts totalled £272 making a net expenditure of £9,494, a decrease of £890 from the previous year. Expenditure on the public convenience at Bishopbriggs Cross is not included, however, as this was recharged to the Burgh of Bishopbriggs for the whole of the financial year. This convenience was eventually taken over by the Town Council on 16th May.

During the month of July, a new manned convenience was brought into use at the redeveloped shopping precinct in the central area of Cambuslang. This convenience is open from 9 a.m. until 11 p.m. daily and is the first convenience in the Landward area of the County to have the services of full-time attendants. Apart from the usual sanitary accommodation for males and females, the convenience is fully equipped

with hand-washing facilities comprising wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, liquid soap and paper towels, all of which are being put to considerable use. Some minor damage to fittings has occurred probably due to the over-exuberant actions of children but the presence of attendants has been a safeguard against any possible serious acts of vandalism. The more youthful element, it would appear, are also inclined to be somewhat extravagant in the use of paper towels but there is certainly some compensation in the knowledge that a very important aspect of personal hygiene is not being neglected.

At the other public conveniences in the County, which are unattended except for daily cleaning purposes, there has been no noticeable improvement in so far as malicious damage is concerned. These acts of hooliganism have been directed mainly at flushing cisterns, sparge pipes and window glazing although other fittings, and in some cases the very fabric of the buildings, have also suffered. It is not infrequent where repairs have been carried out for similar damage to be inflicted in a matter of days.

The most serious case of wanton destruction occurred within a public convenience at High Street, Newarthill, in which both Ladies and Gents sections were wrecked to such an extent that the Special Districts Committee agreed to its demolition and this was effected and the site cleared during the year.

With regard to the County Council's priority programme in respect of the erection of new public conveniences, construction of a rural-type convenience commenced on a site at Bothwell and is expected to be completed early next year. Sites are also being acquired, and plans and estimates have been approved, for the conveniences proposed to be erected at Larkhall, Plains, Waterloo, Crossford, Viewpark, Caldercruix and Harthill, and it is anticipated that these will proceed during 1966.

While hand-washing facilities are to be provided in all new public conveniences, further consideration has been given to the terms of S.D.D. Circular No.33/1964 in so far as existing conveniences are concerned and the Special Districts Committee have agreed that suitable hand-washing equipment should be installed in certain selected conveniences which appear to suffer considerably less than others from the effects of vandalism. The materials and design of such equipment, and the difficulties and possible methods of installation within existing buildings, were under consideration at the end of the year.

An application by the South of Scotland Electricity Board to feu an area of ground at the rear of the public convenience at Main Street, Cleland, for the erection of an outdoor Sub-Station was approved and the ground was transferred at the District Valuer's recommended figure of £80.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES

Extensions to the existing County Special Scavenging District were agreed to during the year in the following areas, taking effect as from 16th May, 1965:-

Longriggend	Biggar	Rosebank
East Kilbride	Coulter	Braidwood
Jackton	Wolfclyde	Cleghorn
Dalton	Lesmahagow	Dolphinton
Cambuslang	Crossford	Elsrickle
Newton	Carluke	Ravenstruther
Abington	Law	Strathaven

SALVAGE

The collection of salvage enables a revenue to be obtained from the sale of waste materials which otherwise would occupy valuable space at tipping sites and tend to become a rather costly nuisance resulting from outbreaks of fire and the escape of wind-blown paper, etc.

The overall tonnage of salvage collected, and the revenue obtained, again showed an increase as compared with the previous year. The receipts were as follows:-

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£ s. d
Mixed Waste Paper	448	17	2	-	3,172. 6. 2
Strawboard	582	10	3	-	5,006. 3. 8
Newsprint	21	15	2	-	195.19. 6
Tins	37	5	2	-	93. 4. 0
Mixed Scrap	13	4	2	-	100. 7. 4
Brass	-	-	3	19	3. 9. 3
Lead	-	-	3	3	2. 1. 7
Aluminium	-	7	3	27	26. 0. 2
Iron	6	12	1	-	38.17. 9
Alloy	-	2	2	12	7.10. 8
Copper	-	-	2	15	4.14. 6
Scrap Bins	7	18	1	-	35.12. 2
Rags	1	7	-	17	6. 1. 6
Hair	-	-	1	-	0. 7. 0
Zinc	-	2	1	6	1. 3. 0
Motor Bicycle	-	1	3	-	1. 0. 0
Totals	1,120	8	2	15	£8,694.18. 3

The above figures include salvage to the value of £87.2.8d collected by the County Council within the Burgh of Bishopbriggs and credited to the Town Council. The net revenue to the County Council was therefore £8,607.15.7d, an increase of £2,226.0.11d over the same figure for last year.

The Contractors for the purchase of waste paper from the County Council are the Northern Waste Paper Co. Ltd., and the prices paid for the various grades of paper are now as follows:-

Mixed Waste	£7.10.0. per ton
Container Waste	£9. 0.0. per ton
Newsprint	£9. 0.0. per ton

The separate kitchen waste collection service continues to operate in the Bellshill area. The total quantity of waste food collected was 361 tons 18 cwts. and receipts amounted to £1,918.1.3d., an increase of 13 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr. and £73.8.6d. respectively from last year.

The contract for the sale of kitchen waste was again renewed with Messrs. J.D. Kirkby, Ltd., Pig Breeders, Blantyre, at the same price as last year, i.e. £5.6.0d. per ton.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December 1965, the amount and value of all materials collected has been as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Valued at</u>
Waste Paper	21,967	£149,723
Other Materials	43,623	103,815
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>65,590</u>	<u>£253,538</u>

COSTS

In the financial year 16th May, 1964 to 15th May, 1965, the total cost of all services provided under Cleansing through the Special Districts Committee of the County Council amounted to £370,789. This is a decrease of £42,417 from the previous year, mainly due to decreased loan charges.

Receipts for the financial year amounted to £21,746, an increase of £405 over the previous year.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the **Cleansing service**:-

The following table shows the total amount of salvage (except kitchen waste) collected in each Division as compared with amounts collected in the previous year.

Division	1964 - Receipts					1965 - Receipts				
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£. s. d.
FIRST	137	5	2	2	836. 0. 0	112	4	0	4	872. 6.10
SECOND	253	10	0	9	1,634.16. 9	191	18	1	1	1,399.17. 2
THIRD	533	14	3	20	3,404. 5.10	612	3	2	10	4,725. 9. 3
FOURTH	145	0	1	0	979. 4. 3	204	2	3	0	1,697. 5. 0
Totals	1,069	10	3	13	£6,854. 6.10	1,120	8	2	15	£8,694.18. 3

Subject Heading of Expenditure	1963/64		1964/65	
	£	%	£	%
Loan Charges	51,256	12.4	3,119	0.84
House Letting and Rating -				
Repayments to Owners	4,751	1.2	5,374	1.44
County (General)	7,171	1.8	9,875	2.7
Collection of Household Refuse	283,727	68.42	278,657	75.11
Disposal of Household Refuse	19,036	4.6	25,031	6.75
Garaging of Vehicles	8,863	2.2	9,224	2.5
Private Street Cleansing	2,978	0.72	3,025	0.8
Collection of Salvage	13,889	3.36	16,086	4.33
Public Conveniences	10,681	2.6	9,766	2.63
Local Government Superannuation	7,688	1.9	7,768	2.1
Miscellaneous Expenditure	3,166	0.8	2,864	0.8

Although the overall expenditure showed a reduction as compared with last year, there was in fact an increase amounting to £73 per week in the nett costs relating to the refuse collection and disposal services, resulting from additional wage awards to Cleansing personnel. The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 1964/65:-

No. of houses serviced in the County - 83,012 (Estimated Population - 285,938)	Total	Cost	Cost per
		per House	1,000 of Population
Nett Collection and Disposal Costs	£309,965	£3.14.8	£1,087.11.11.
Nett cost of operating service per week		£5,961. 0. 0	
Nett cost per head of population per week			5
Nett cost per house per week			1. 5

It is estimated that during the current financial year 1965/66 the cost of all cleansing services within the County Special Scavenging District will be £426,229, whilst the receipts plus the balance on hand at the beginning of the year will amount to £30,229, leaving a balance of £396,000 to be obtained from rates and necessitating a rate of 1/10d per £. This is an increase of 2d per £ from the previous year.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I have once again to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to all members of my staff, both administrative and technical, for their whole-hearted support and co-operation throughout the year.

JAMES R. McGHIE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

County Sanitary Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON - 2nd May, 1966.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

Annual Report, 1965.

HOUSING

During the year a survey was carried out of the housing conditions within the Burgh, and lists in order of priority compiled of all the properties considered to come within the unfit category. The purpose of this survey was to initiate a scheme of slum clearance, and prevent the re-letting of unfit houses, which has occurred in the past. The completed lists contained a total of 41 houses.

A report under the Housing (Scotland) Acts 1950-62 was submitted on one property, comprising two houses, from one of which the tenant had been rehoused. No statutory action, however, was taken, and the vacated house was closed by voluntary undertaking on the part of the owners.

Housing Allocations:- Inspections were made of seven houses in connection with applications made for tenancy of Burgh houses, and points allocated in accordance with the Town Council's scheme.

Local Authority Housing:- The block of three 3 apartment houses at Burnside Terrace, on which work started last year, was satisfactorily completed, and the houses were let.

A scheme for the conversion of ten 2 apartment houses at Burnside Terrace to form five 3 apartment houses with all modern amenities, was approved, and considerable progress had been achieved by the end of the year.

In addition, the site of buildings in a derelict condition in the region of 146-152 High Street was acquired by the Town Council, and a scheme of redevelopment, involving the erection of twelve houses, was given approval. The buildings were demolished under warrant towards the end of the year, and a start made with house building.

Housing (Repairs & Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Rent Act, 1957:-
No applications were received for certificates under the above Acts.

Improvement Grants:- The alterations to the house, which was the subject of an Improvement Grant application last year, were not fully completed by the end of the year.

Standard Grants:- In the two cases, where Standard Grants were approved last year, the work was completed, and payment of grant was recommended.

One application for a Standard Grant was received and approved, and work was in progress at the end of the year.

Dean of Guild Court:- The number of applications for development within the Burgh was higher than in previous years, and more time had to be devoted to this aspect of the work.

Minor Warrants:- Twenty applications for Minor Warrants, ten in respect of the erection of garages, were given approval during the year. Out of this total, fourteen projects had been completed before the end of the year, four were in progress, and two had not commenced. In one case it was necessary to seek a relaxation from the Secretary of State.

Work on the four projects outstanding from last year was completed during the year.

Petitions:- Eleven Petitions for development were submitted and given approval by the Dean of Guild Court. By the end of the year six projects had been completed, two were in progress, and three had not commenced.

Of the five projects outstanding from last year, one was completed, two were in progress, one had not commenced, and one was abandoned.

In the case where an application for relaxation was made last year, this was granted by the Secretary of State, and approval was given by the Dean of Guild Court. Work was nearing completion by the end of the year.

Seasonal Workers' Accommodation:- No accommodation for seasonal workers is provided within the Burgh.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:- The caravan site operated under the auspices of the Town Council within the Public Park again attracted many visitors, and was conducted in a satisfactory manner. Consideration is now being given to the provision of new toilet accommodation.

An application for Planning Permission to convert an area of ground in Northcrofts Road to a caravan site to house two caravans, was refused.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

No cases of infestation within the Burgh were dealt with by the County Pest Destruction Officer during the year, but operations were carried out at the coup from time to time in connection with rat infestations.

SCAVENGING

The collection and removal of household refuse continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner by direct labour employed by the Town Council.

Cleaning and levelling operations were carried out at the coup as required.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Although discussions continued among the parties concerned regarding the building of a new slaughterhouse, no firm decision had been taken by the end of the year. A stunning pen is to be provided in the existing slaughterhouse at an early date.

NUISANCES

Only in one case was it necessary to take action in connection with nuisance conditions, and remedial measures were carried out without recourse to statutory action.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

The standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles passing through the town was found to be satisfactory.

FOOD & DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956.

In the course of the year, 34 informal samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted for analysis. From this total 16 samples were of sausages and mince, two of which were certified as containing preservative in excess of the permitted amounts. These are to be re-sampled formally in the new year.

2 samples of designated milk were taken, and these proved to be satisfactory.

Samples of ice cream and tinned meat were submitted for bacteriological examination only, and in both cases results were satisfactory. One sample of wrapped ice cream failed to pass the bacteriological test, but proved satisfactory on re-sampling.

ICE CREAM

The registered premises within the Burgh were found to be kept in a clean condition.

FOOD HYGIENE

Several inspections of food premises were carried out during the year, and conditions in general were found to be satisfactory. It is hoped, within a reasonable time, to carry out a systematic inspection of all the food premises within the Burgh, with a view to conformity with the Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations.

FOOD (PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT) (SCOTLAND) REGS. 1963.

All the vehicles used for the transportation of meat from the slaughterhouse to the various butchers' shops in the town have now been brought up to the standard laid down in the above Regulations.

UN SOUND FOOD

3 inspections and 67 seizures of unsound food were made during the year.

DAIRIES

The standard of cleanliness in the existing registered dairy premises within the Burgh was again found to be satisfactory, and no complaints were received regarding the condition of any of the retail vehicles in use.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

All the factories and workshops were again inspected, and in a number of cases objection was made to the lack of cleanliness and the inadequate attention given to the sanitary conveniences. As a result the occupiers were warned and the premises were thereafter cleaned.

The total number of factories on the register is 16, made up as follows:- Motor Repairs - 4; Bakers - 2; Plumbers - 1; Hosiery - 1; Knitwear Manf. - 1; Weaver - 1; Joiners - 2; Gasworks - 1; Slaughterhouse - 1; Blacksmith - 1; Agricultural Eng. - 1.

Four butchers' premises were removed from the Factory Register, as they are now to be dealt with under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

BURIAL GROUND

The burial ground continued to be well maintained, and all interments were satisfactorily carried out.

WATER SUPPLY

Apart from a few premises situated on high ground outwith the Burgh, where a lack of pressure was again experienced on occasions in the early part of the morning during the summer months, the water supply again proved generally adequate. Samples taken from the storage tanks at Knock Hill gave satisfactory results, both chemically and bacteriologically.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

The sewage disposal works were the subject of complaint on two occasions during the year. In the early part of the year a householder addressed a complaint to the Scottish Development Department in connection with offensive odours arising from sludge spreading operations in the fields adjacent to the sewage works. Investigation revealed that, owing to adverse weather conditions, great difficulty had been experienced in drying out the sludge beds thoroughly. It is the normal practice to dispose of the sludge in the Spring of each year on the fields adjacent to the works, but for the reasons stated, the sludge had accumulated over a period of two years before it was disposed of in the usual way. Shortly after the completion of the work of spreading the sludge, an inspection was carried out, and no offensive odours were detected either in the fields affected or in the adjacent Public Park. It may be, however, that another method of disposal will require to be considered.

Later in the year a letter was received from the Committee for Cleaning Biggar Water, alleging that silt deposits dredged from the Biggar Water had been sent for analysis and found to contain in the region of 20 per cent sewage material. As the effluent from the sewage works discharges to the Biggar Water, the Committee requested a report on the efficiency of the works.

The matter was referred to the firm of consultant engineers employed by the Town Council, and an investigation was carried out. It would appear that the efficiency of the works is seriously impaired by the fact that the night overflow from the water tanks at Knock Hill passes into the town drainage. Due to the fact that the site is low lying, and does not lend itself to easy drainage, there is also a heavy infiltration of surface water, whenever wet weather is experienced. These two factors are causing overloading of the works. Practical steps are being considered at present to try and limit the amount of water from the water tanks at Knock Hill, but there is no easy solution to the water infiltration problem.

THE SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAY) ACT, 1965.

A survey of all the shops within the Burgh was made towards the end of the year to determine to what extent the provisions of the above Act were being observed in connection with the display of notices specifying the early closing days.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Steps were taken during the year to ensure that all the necessary applications under the above Act had been submitted, and it is hoped to carry out an official survey of all the premises concerned as soon as possible.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	16	16	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	16	-	-

2 - Cases in which Defects were found - None

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
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NONE

